PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
12th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5384	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	EGYPT	7912	INDIA	7911
16th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9605
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
2nd Mar.	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6595
9th "	PERSIA	7951		
16th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	CALEDONIA	7558		
30th "	EGYPT	7912		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10519		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6830
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DONDERA	5,588	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Bazzo	21st Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	20th Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	10th " "

For further Particulars apply to

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th February.
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4309	P. Budesich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th April.
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4309	P. Budesich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	4260	D. Mandich	10th January.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
* † CHINA	5999	P. Craglietto	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7585	A. Bilafer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5999	R. Collelani	2nd May.
PRISIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, & Brindisi are available for two years,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5999	R. Collelani	28th January.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 7th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 10th Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 11th Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513, tons, on MONDAY, 7th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3069	11th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3099	28th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,890	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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ISONIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. "

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NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.

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Suez	400	640	328	492	300	450
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Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	300	500
Liverpool London via Marseilles (overland.)	350	900	475	720	420	640
Karachi	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
†	City of Carthage	5,534	Nov. 27	Dec. 9	1907 Jan. 1	1907. Jan. 8
†	Woosely Hall‡	3,489	Dec. 5	" 18	" 31	" 15
†	City of Agra	4,808	" 19	" 31	" 12	" 19
‡*	City of Manchester	5,551	1907 Jan. 2	1907 Jan. 17	" 24	" 31
§	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,256	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,346	Feb. 2	" 14	" 22	Mar. 25
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	" 11	" 24	Marc 9	" 24

* Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Shanghai.		
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the World; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manag
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

MARINE STORES of INDIAN MANUFACTURE or PRODUCE required for the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD Bombay. Tenders will be received at the Bombay Dockyard up to 2 p. m., of 4th February, 1907.

For Particulars see Notice No. 6101 in Bombay. "Government Gazette" of 8th November, 1906, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

BOMBAY RACES.

13TH, 16TH, 18TH, 20TH & 23RD, FEB. 1907.

OWNERS are remiuded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY HORSE and DOG SHOW will be held in Bombay on FEBRUARY, the 19th to 21st.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on 9th February. SECOND and FINAL ENTRY CLOSES TUESDAY, 12th February.

For Prospectuses and all particulars apply to:

HONORARY SECRETARIES,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, FORT.

THE Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, will receive at Hubli Sealed Tenders for the PURCHASE of about 135 Khandis (560 lbs each) of SANDALWOOD ready prepared in the Bandar, Kalgiatgi, Devikop, Dhundshi, Hangal and Sodambi Depots, on FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1907, at or before 4 P.M.

2. Forms of Tender and other particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned or those of the Range Forest Officers of Dharwar, Kalghatgi, Bankapur, Hangal and Kod on any day,—except Sundays or holidays between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

W. A. WALLINGER,
Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar.

DATED KONANKERI,
THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1906.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

THE S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI" is expected TO SAIL from Bombay direct for MARSEILLES or GENOA and LIVERPOOL on or about the 19th January, 1907. For further particulars re passage money etc. apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay, invite Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a RECLAMATION between Mazagon and Sewri.

The contract will include the Building of a rubble masonry quay wall about 12,600 feet long on piled foundations and the reclamation of about 518 acres of the foreshore. Such reclamation to be effected by silt or mud pumped or dredged from the bed of the Harbour and covered with a layer of good earth.

Copies of the Specification and drawings of the work, can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, or from the Trustees' Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Sir J. WOLFE BARRY and A. J. BARRY 7 The Sanctuary Westminster on payment of £ 5 sterling.

Tenders which must be endorsed, "Tender for Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000. (£ 666) will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay, up to 3-30 P.M. or by the Trustees' Consulting Engineers 7, The Sanctuary Westminster up to noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1907.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

The Tenders will be considered by the Trustees at a Meeting to be held on receipt in Bombay of the Tenders submitted to their Consulting Engineers in London.

The Scheme is subject to the sanction of Government and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICES, BALLARD ROAD.
19TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

POSTAL NOTICE.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CIVIL CAMPS AT AGRA ON THE OCCASION OF THE AMIR'S VISIT.

SPECIAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the Civil Camps to be formed at Agra on the occasion of the visit of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan.

2. Articles intended for delivery at any of the Civil Camps should be addressed as follows:—

X. Y.,
(Designation, etc.,)
(Name of Camp)
AMIR'S CONCENTRATION.

The word "Agra" should not be added to the address.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.
CALCUTTA, THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1906.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AND

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The school year begins 7th JANUARY.
For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor, or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

JARRAH WOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price-list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIB JARRAH Co. (1902) Ltd.,
3, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, ETC.,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS:— "BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

ANNUALS FOR 1907.
NOW READY
ORDER AT ONCE.

WHITAKER'S ALMANAC 1907.
Paper Cover, As. 14.
Cloth Cover, Rs. 2-3.
(With Supplement.)

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE 1907.
Bound in Blue Leather and Scarlet Cloth, Rs. 3-1.

WHO'S WHO 1907.
Bound in Full Cloth, Rs. 8-12.

DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK
"The Little Red Book"
Paper Cover, As. 7.

A HAND BOOK TO ALL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY FOR 1907.
British Journal Photographic Almanac and Photographer's Daily Companion, As. 14.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

BARROWS-HASKELL LECTURES.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 5—12, 1907.

On the Foundation of the Barrows-Haskell Lectureship
DR. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL,
(President of Union Theological Seminary, New York City,
WILL DELIVER A COURSE OF
SIX LECTURES
IN THE WILSON COLLEGE HALL,
AT 6 P.M.

1. MONDAY, JAN. 7th:—"The Mystical Element in the Christian Religion." Chairman:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.
2. TUESDAY, JAN. 8th:—"The Witness of God in the Soul." Chairman:—Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai, Bart.
4. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9th:—"The Witness of the Soul to God, Chairman:—The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E.
5. FRIDAY, JAN. 11th:—"The distinctive Moral Grandeur of the Christian Religion." Chairman:—The Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, C.I.E.
6. SATURDAY, JAN. 12th:—"The Ministry of the Oriental Consciousness in a worldwide Kingdom of Christ." Chairman:—Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., LL.D.

ADMISSION FREE; but RESERVED SEAT TICKETS (a single Ticket admitting to a Reserved Seat at all the Lectures) may be obtained, price Rs. 2 each, at Messrs. JAYAKAR BROTHERS, General Merchants, 659-61, Girgaum Road, or at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row, Fort, or at the door of the Hall.

The LECTURES are being arranged by a Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR, Rev. Dr. MACKICHAN, Mr. K. NATARAJAN, the Hon. Mr. GOKALDAS K. PAREKH, the Hon. Mr. H. E. PROCTER, Sir JAMSETJI JIJIBHAI, the Hon. Mr. VITHALDAS D. THAKARSEY, Mr. R. M. PATELL, the K. B. Mr. D. R. CHICHGAR. Dr. R. G BANDARKAR, Mr. K. R. CAMA, and Rev. Dr. J. E. ABBOTT

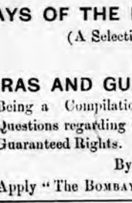
OPENING LECTURE IN WILSON COLLEGE HALL,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th, at 6 P.M.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.



TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Money in full refunded without quibble if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LARGEST MODELS £2.10 to £6.6 Sundries at Factory clearance sale at half factory prices. Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles of all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new, great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogue and our special offer, using sufficient postage Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half price. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 28. LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"RAFFLES" to be repeated.

OWING to the great success of the above play, and at the special request of the public, the management have decided to repeat this on THURSDAY, January 10th, instead of "The Country Mouse" as previously advertised.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
25 LONDON ARTISTES 25
DIRECT FROM LONDON.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 7TH JAN.

"HIS HOUSE IN ORDER."

Tuesday, Jan. 8th.—"All of a Sudden Peggy."
Wednesday, " 9th.—"Leah Kleschna."
Thursday, " 10th.—"Raffles."
Friday, " 11th.—"The Sign of the Cross."
Saturday, " 12th.—"Our Flat."
Monday, " 14th.—"The Admirable Crichton."
Tuesday, " 15th.—"The Silver King."
Wednesday, " 16th.—"The Duke of Killicrankie."
Thursday, " 17th.—"Charlie's Aunt."

Each piece is an entire production in itself and the scenery is painted and built from the identical London Models which have been kindly lent by the various London Managers.

Prices of Admission: Boxes, Rs. 25; Stalls, Rs. 5; Front Row Circle, Rs. 4; other Rows, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS
LEARNERS: 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE: 10 A.M.

GENERAL SKATING:
5-30 and 9-30 P.M.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS
THURSDAY EVENINGS: from 6 to 8.
WEDNESDAY, 9th JANY:
SPECIAL SOCIAL EVENING.
SKATING, 9 to 10-30.
DANCING, 10-30 to 12.
Admission with use of Skates, Two Rupees.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, 14th and 15th January, 1907, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year, 1907.

The BALLOT BOX will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m., on each of the above days,

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1907.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—
O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage Parcels, &c., at G. I. P. Rly. Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G.I.P. Rly. Co. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th January, 1907, at 2 p.m. at the above mentioned place.—

A quantity of Unclaimed goods, parcels, etc. etc.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 7th January 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF 25 TONS LINSEED.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Megji Momji at Musjid Bunder at 3-30 P.M. the following:—

By order of Marwadi Shivpartab Shrinivas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Gurmukhrai Sukhanand.

25 Tons Linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the goods weighed and cleared on payment of the balance next day after sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p. m. the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Damoder Govindji.

6646 1/2. 2 cases Pink Paper.

On account of the concerned,

1 case Harness furniture consisting of Terrets; Buckles, Stalls, Clips, etc.

1 case Sunlight Soap.

1 case Woollen Shawls.

A lot of Wines consisting of Cherry Brandy, Cherry Cordial, Orange Curaco, Chablis, Nierstien, Barsac, Medoc Santerimiete.

Furniture and miscellaneous articles consisting of Almyrahs, Blackwood Carved Teapoys, Lamps, Safe, Bicycle, Sewing machine etc.

A consignment of English Plateware consisting of Pickle frames, Cruets, Covered Dishes, Trays etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
BOMBAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For Inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED A TEACHER for the English School in Salsette. Apply by letter to Mr. P. D. LIMA, Rali Bros, Bombay.

WANTED—APPOINTMENT by a young gentleman of 15 years' experience in business with thorough knowledge of Book-keeping and Accounts in any Mercantile Firm, Bombay or Upcountry. Apply EAST INDIA AGENCY, 16 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—An experienced TIMBER CLERK, must be good Correspondent and capable of taking charge. Knowledge of accounts indispensable. Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co., (1902) Ltd.

WANTED—A SHOP FOREMAN for Motor Car Works.—Apply No. 1485 ADVT DEPT, "Bombay Gazette."

FORTNIGHTLY CONSIGNMENTS of fresh sensitised Photographic Plates, Papers, films etc. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Benf Buildings, BOMBAY.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd. Byculla, Bombay.

GIANT POST CARDS.—Real English PHOTOGRAPHIC SERIES suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS,—BARTON & Co.; Dealers in Indian and Continental Post Cards, 75, Medows Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicine, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Rs. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crapes and Silks, Ivory and Sandal wood Boxes, Brass and Copper Wares, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing.—Cheapest and most Durable—exported annually. Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 92 Meadow St., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & Co., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

PARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H.E. the Governor of Bombay Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 43 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Re. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reverse charge one Rupee.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

"LE VIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pusbong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8333 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

EARLY DELIVERY.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dalar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Customs and Bunderwards. Annual subscription in advance Rs. 10, single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p. m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chest of drawers, writing, dressing and wash-band tables, sofa, chairs, easy-chairs, hatstand, wardrobe, iron safe.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 Pair handsome black Arab Horses 14-3. First prize winners in Horse Show of 1905,

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 double seated brougham.

1 French polished office shigram,

The property of a gentleman proceeded to England:—One 6 h. p. two seated single cylinder Vauxhall car, complete with cape cart hood, lamps, tools etc.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of the Late Mr. Samuel Leech, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 10th January, 1907, and the following day at 2 p. m. (S. T.) the whole of the stock-in-trade of the business of Messrs. S. L. Norman & Co., Booksellers at Meadow Street, Fort, consisting of a very large and variegated lot of cloth and paperbound Colonial and 6 penny novels, engineering books, works of reference such as dictionaries, poetry work by famous authors' prize books, Chandos classics, miscellaneous works, school books, books on games, etiquette, letter writers, gardening, a large lot of English magazines of great varieties, Christmas Cards, children's books, music sheets, glass door book cases, book shelves, and stands, writing tables, benches, chairs, copying press, gas fittings and other sundry articles.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Hornby Road, Fort.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Veljee Soonderjee, and on account and at the risk of the Matgagors, Bai Gokibai, widow of Damodar Meghjee and others in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage dated 28th April, 1904, the following landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with a dwelling house situate lying and being within the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay and now in the occupation of the mortgagors and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 518, New No. 5624, Old Survey No. 45 and New Survey No. 8864 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A No. 2371, Street No. 54 and 56 and containing by admeasurement 106 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Mangesh Senoy Street, on or towards the West by the Hornby Road, on or towards the North by the property of Goculdas Dewjee, and on or towards the South by the property of Oodha Nanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Smetham Byrne and Noble, Folicitors for the Mortgagee at their Office, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 21st Instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the effects of the late Mr. Edward Robertson Craig consisting of wearing apparels such as grey suits, shirts, jackets, hats, coats, blankets, collars, curtain, drawers, belts, battery, hammock, telescope, books, spectacles, tin trunks, portmanteau and other sundry useful articles.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 7TH, JANUARY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN AND WHEAT CLEANING MACHINES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th January, 1907, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Docks, Custom Office, on account of the concerned:—

About 40 new and second hand grain and wheat cleaning machines.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Precious Pearls and one Gold Pin.

Under the instructions of Mr. Gocubhai Mulchund, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Talati & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1907, at 4 P.M. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

12 precious pearls weighing 1375 chavs or thereabouts out of which there is one pearl weighing 465 chavs or thereabouts and a gold pin set with a pearl.

The pearls will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers or at the Office of Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, on previous application.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY the 13th January next, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Mama Arjane," the Vellard, Mahaluxmi, the very valuable superb teakwood and blackwood, french-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made to order by Wimbridge, Roberts, Breslauer and Dewjee Canjee, one first-rate mahogany fullsized slate billiard table made to order by G. Wright & Co. (nearly new) with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete, complete suites of drawing room, boudoir and bed room furniture, one handsome Bohemian ruby glass 36 lights hanging chandelier, very elegant, rich Bohemian glass hanging kerosine lamps, large gilt pier glasses with gilt tables, large Brussels and velvet carpets, one 5 h. p. 3 seated Humber motor car in very good order, one pair of very handsome fast trotting grey arab horses, one handsome strong Bay arab horse, two light running victorias suitable for single or pair in very good order, etc., etc., the property of Mr. Hajee Ismail Hassum selling the furniture as he has sold the bungalow.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Abdul Hoosein Ibrahimjee Tamboowalla, the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of October, 1892, and further charges respectively dated the 23rd day of Decemiber, 1896, the 28th day of June, 1897, and the 15th day of August, 1901.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Duncan Road, in the island of Bombay in the Sub district of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2,035 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the north by the property of Toolsidas Narandas, on or towards the east by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Nomajee Shoemaker, and on or towards the west by the Ropeworks of Toolsidass Narandas and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdul Hoosein Ibrahimjee and are now in those of the mortgagees and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2884—2884, New No. 9858—9858, Old Survey No. 2171—2171, New Survey No. 6414, and the said messuages and tenements thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 560-2, 562 to 582, 584 to 596, 182 and E Ward Nos. 564, 565, 566, 567, 568 and 569.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsheiji D. Shroff, attorney to the said mortgagees, at his Office No. 13, Hornby Road Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1907.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
GALADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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FOR THE
NEW YEAR.

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A POWERFUL AND DRAMATIC NOVEL

BY AN EMINENTLY POPULAR AUTHOR.

THE CROOKED WAY
BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

(COMMENCED ON JANUARY 3RD.)

A SERIES OF
BRIGHT ARTICLES
IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Written in attractive and pleasing style, and dealing with subjects of great public interest.

[Appearing every FRIDAY.]

PROGRAMME.

1. "THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS THE BEST CLUB IN EUROPE,"
by J. H. YOXALL, M.P.

Describing the heroic efforts of the Kitchen Committee, and giving a whimsical account of the relaxation of M. P's.

2. "IF I WERE A MILLIONAIRE,"
by WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Mr. Le Queux

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	67 3/16	=	4 5/16
2 per cent. Reduced	90 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	=	"
3½ per cent Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	61 1/4	=	"

SILVER—

Spot in London	32 3/8	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	32 7/16	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York		=	

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·21 1/2	=	—01
Berlin cheques	20·60 3/4	=	—1/4
New York Demand		=	

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6	per. cent	Since 19th Oct.
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5	do. =	— 1-8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/8	do. =	— 1-8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	do. =	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 5/8	do. =	

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 3/4 per. ct.	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	4 1/8per. ct	=	— 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for South America.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ..... £ 30,000
Gold to " ..... £ 110,000

SUGAR—German granulated double bags C. and F. India 11-7 1/2 sellers tone quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 117
Yellow metal 9 1/2d
Tin Plates 14s.
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-16-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 14-5-0
Basic Steel Bars £ 7-0-0

WHEAT—Tone dull

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat mutilated
Yellow Cawnpore do
Brown 42 3-4 April-May sellers tone dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 Jan.-Feb. sellers tone quiet

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—, Elderton" and " Richenfel"

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	moderate business
East Indian	steady
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	10,000 bales
Spot	9·87—01
Egyptian F G F Rose	10 3/8 unchanged
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000 bales
Imports	37,000 bales
Futures closed	quiet

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
9·50	5·43	5·45
—05	—05	—05
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·43	5·43	5·43
—05	—05	—05
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sept.-Oct.
5·43	5·42	5·37
—05	—05	—05

Receipts at U. S. Ports ..... 56,000 bales
Do. last year ..... 36,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 19,000 "
Do. do Continent ..... 47,000 "

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10·75 unch'd
Futures, month of March ..... 9·75—03 *
Do do. July ..... 9·94 02 }

* Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through bull support and shorts covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 5-16 unchanged
Futures, month of Mar ..... 10·25 + 06
Do. do. May ..... 10·4 + 06
Tone at close ..... steady

Bales.	
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	317,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	141,000
" France & Continent	204,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,289,000
" Interior "	680,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4 January :—

Cotton	10,575 bales.
Wheat	15,106 cwts.
Linseed	2,870 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	924 "
Gingelyseed	20,381 "
Poppyseed	63 "
Groundnuts	1,654 "
Castorseed	4,208 "
Jute	83,000 "
Myrabollams	4,574 "
Cottonseed	12,830 "
Mowraseed	79 "
Gram	1,396 "
Joowar	2,959 "
Maize	376 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 2,30,460.
Gold coin Rs. 28,220
Ex s. s. "Oceana" from London.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

There is quite a steady tone in the local cotton market chiefly due to the settlements of the very large sutta account for this month Bazaar dealers are the principal operators, both mills and export houses only buying on a small scale. The market closes about R 1 2. higher than yesterday

Sterling exchange is steadier with an inclination towards higher rates. Rupee Paper is slightly easier than yesterday with a moderate business passing.

SHARES.

Petits	Rs. 3,442 1/2	Feb.
Davids	" 442 1/2	do.
Bank of Bombay	" 1,397 1/2	C.D.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steadier.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 5/32d. to 3/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1/2
Do. 6 do. do.	21/32
French Francs 3 m/s D A	172 1/2
Marcks 3 do. do.	141 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	164
Shanghai 30 do. do.	221
Japan 30 do. do.	148 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone. steady.

Cash	95·12
1st Settlement	95·12
2nd do	96·3

MONEY MARKET.—Tone. steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	18th Oct.	6 per cent,
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec.	8 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone. Quiet.
Ready ... ... Rs. 7-2-0
Forward Apl.-May ... Rs. 7-5-0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore,
Do. Forward April-May... Rs. 7-4-0
Yellow Gujerat,
Do. Forward do, ... Rs. 7-15-0

Poppyseed.—Tone. quiet.
Ready ... ... Rs. 10-5-0
Forward April-May... ... Rs. 8-6-0

Castorseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... Rs. 45-0-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.
15 per cent. Mixed... ... Rs. 46-4-0
25 " " ... ... Rs. 45-4-0
50 " " ... ... Rs. 44-4-0
Black Kutnee ... ... Rs. 40-0-0

Wheat.—Tone Dull.
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 4-8-6.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, M-G. (Ry. terms) and	182	175	Ready.
S. Punjab M G	181	173	Jan. 25
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G	209	203	Readv.
Do do	208	202	Jan. 25
Khandelah (M-G)	1·4	185	Ready.
Do do	194	188	Jan. 25,
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple			
Karanja (M-G) do	209	203	Ready.
Akola (M-G) do	208	202	Jan. 25
Yeotmal (M. G.)	223	217	Ready.
Do do	222	216	Jan. 28,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	226	220	Ready.
Do do	225	219	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	250	...	241 Mar 25
Mattia (M. G.)	190	182	Ready.
Do do	189	181	Jan 25,
Bengal, H.G.	177	168	Ready.
Do do	176	167	Jan. 25
Dharwangaum and Poolgaum M-G	218	212	Ready.
Do do	216	210	Jan. 25,

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... Steady.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 bales.
Imports ..... Nil. "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·55	5·53	5·51
plus 5	plus 4	plus 4
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·52	5·52	5·52
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·52	5 46	5·41
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th December, on 80·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,36,000	Rs. 2,30,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	170	436	5	754
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ended	29,46,538	42,57,549	98,035	72,72,122
Total for 24 weeks	30,82,538	44,87,549	1,02,035	76,43,122
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,53,762	2,77,367	2,174	4,33,333
Per mile of Ry. do.	303	550	4	859
Total to corresponding date do.	31,80,788	46,86,788	70,188	78,57,070

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery of Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARBER—January 2, at 40, Chowringhee, the wife of F. Basil Barber, of a son.

CAMERON—December 31, at Secunderabad (Deccan), the wife of Rod. A. Cameron, of a daughter.

GROVE—December 29, at Nasirabad, the wife of Captain P L Grove, The heshire Regiment D. A. A. G., of a daughter.

HARRINGTON—January 3, at Madras, the wife of Captain A. W. D. Harrington, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.

STOCKLEY—December 21, at Fort William, the wife of Major Hugh R. Stockley, D. A. A. G., Presidency Brigade, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARSON—ERSKINE—December 27, at all Saints' Church, Scinagar, by the Rev C. E. Tyndale-Biscoe, assisted by the Rev. F. E. Lucy, Charles William Charteris Carson, Indian Financial Department, to Emily Olive, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Erskine, Bombay Cavalry.

JONES—RUSSELL—January 2, at Union Chapel, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. G. Brockway, B.A., William Frederick Jones, to Grace Irene Russell, daughter of the late Herbert Russell, of Sidcup, Kent, Surrey.

SALT—DUNNE—December 21, at the Roman Catholic Chapel Jullunde Cantonment the very Rev. Father Leopold, O. C., Edwin Pierre Salt District Engineer, Jullundur District, to Helene (Nellie) Dunne.

VAN RHEN—BUTLER—December 31, at Roorkee, Deneys Henry Vanrenen, 12th Cavalry, third son of the late Colonel L. P. D. Vanrenen, Indian Army, Retired, to Yeobel Oldine Amice, daughter of Mr. rthur Butler, Chislehurst, Kent.

WARREN—HEYSHAM—December 29, at Ramkola, Saran District, by the Rev. Russell Payne, B.A, Vivian Brudenell Warren, youngest son of Major-General A. E. Warren, late Seaforth Highlanders and of 47, Cornwall Gardens, London, S W, to Lillie Barrington Heysham, third daughter of the late Capt. C. A. G. Heysham.

DEATHS.

GILLMAN—December 24, Leonard William Gillman, Sub-Conductor, Supply and Transport Corps, retired, aged 42 years, 3 months.

RENNY—December 30, at Naraya, Darbhanga, of Black water fever, May Lavinia, the dearly beloved wife of Claude A. Renny aged 25 years.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of December 1906, was 709 of whom 505 were males and 204 females.

A NEW SOLICITORS' FIRM.—Mr. Jehangir Pherozeshah Metha, son of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, has joined the firm of Messrs. Khunderao Shripad, and Laud, which will hereafter be known with the additional name of Mehta.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December 1906 was 3,619 the daily average being 117, new admissions 783, Parsees 459, Hindoos 1,829, Mahomedans 915, Christians 417, 59 children were vaccinated this month.

"RAFFLES" TO BE REPEATED.—Owing to the great success of the above play, and at the special request of the public, the Management of the Bandmann Opera Company have decided to repeat this on THURSDAY January 10th, instead of "The Country Mouse" as previously advertised.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During December 1906 the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,909 Among them the number of new admission was 394; classified as stated below :—Men 110, women 130, children 154. The average daily attendance was 61.

POLICE NOTICE.—One small gold finger ring, some currency notes, one silver anklet, one packet of paint, one panama hat, one umbrella, one german silver anklet, one helmet badge, one embroidered cap, one half sovereign formerly attached to a watch guard have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

AN INDIAN F. R. G. S.—Mr. P. C. Tarapore M. R. A. S., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, on the motion of Lord Reay seconded by Lord Avebury, and Sir Harry H. Johnston. We welcome the selection for this honour of one whose services to the cause of Indian literature are worthy of recognition.

A BOMBAY THEATRE-PROPRIETOR IN CALCUTTA.—Mr. Cowasji Pallonjee Khatao, proprietor of the New Alfred Theatrical Company of Bombay, which happened to be in Calcutta at the time of the Congress, gave a special performance in Calcutta in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's honour, and out of the proceeds, contributed a sum of Rs. 500 to the funds of the Indian National Congress.

A PARSEE-FRENCH LADY'S ARRIVAL FROM PARIS.—Mr. Rattonjee D Tata's French wife, who went to Paris a short time ago for the benefit of her health, has returned to Bombay. Mrs. Sonabai, by which name she is known among the Parsees of Bombay, has made herself universally popular in the Parsee families she is acquainted with, as much by her genial, obliging disposition, as by her good nature and generous assistance to some of them.

A HORRIBLE FIND.—The dead body of a male child about a month old, was found yesterday in a water pot kept in a shed off Princess Street. The pot contained water for drinking purposes for labourers employed in a building under construction close by. The child was dressed in a piece of cloth and had a cholera belt on. When found, its feet were tied together. The Police Surgeon examined the body and certified that death was due to natural causes.

THEFT OF A SILVER WAIST BELT.—On Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Sub-Inspector Taylor prosecuted a Hindu named Devji Gangaram for the theft of a silver waist belt valued at Rs. 40 the property of one Katna Ami, a silver-smith, having his shop in the Sutar Chawl. The evidence showed that on Friday last the accused went to the complainant's shop where, on the pretext of purchasing a belt, he inspected several and then made off with one of them. The complainant gave him chase, arrested him with the belt in his possession, and made him over to the police. His Worship, on the evidence, convicted the accused who admitted previous convictions, and sentenced him to six month's rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to receive nines tripes.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AGAIN IN BOMBAY.—Having discharged the duties of president of the Indian National Congress held in Calcutta Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji left that city on Friday last by the Bengal-Nagpur mail train and returned to Bombay yesterday. While in Calcutta, he was received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm and a number of evening parties and entertainments were given in his honour. When he visited the girls' school of the Bengali ladies, they presented him with a silver tray and casket in remembrance of his visit. In his reply he remarked he could not but feel gratified and proud to think that even Indian ladies came forward to honour him. Mr. Dadabhai is to be entertained at a dinner to be given by the Ripon Club. He is also to pay a flying visit to Naosari with a view to attend the celebration of the jubilee of the Naosari Madressa in the presence of H. H. the Gaekwar.

SILVER WEDDING.—The Rev. S. V. Karmarker, B. D. and Dr. G. Karmarker, M. D., last evening, gave a Garden Party in honour of the 25th Anniversary of their Wedding, in the Blind School Compound, Mazagon. Including ladies and gentlemen and children of 500 people attended the ceremony. Amongst those present were : Revds. Drs. Mackichan, Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, Revds. Messrs. Heywood, Hunesberger, Mrs. Hunesberger, D. Nowroji, D. L. Joshi, T. Nathooji, Professor Rajaram Shastri Bhagwat and N. G. Welinker, Messrs. E. Padmanji Mackichan, Navalker, Kouti, Kukde, Millard, Dhunjibhoy Mr. and Mrs. Horne, of the *Bombay Guardian*, Mr. and Mrs. J. Asbury, E. Baba Padmanji, T. Buell, Drs. Mathai and Chawan and a number of Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The garden beautifully and artistically decorated with flags, buntings and festoons and illuminated with the Kitson Light gave a very charming and delightful appearance. Mrs. Karmarker was dressed in a rich white silk. The party was then treated to refreshment, gramophone, music stringed Band, singing and exhibitions of sleights of hand and juggiery. Mr and Mrs. Karmarker who are the esteemed leading membe s of the Indian Christian Community of Bombay were garlanded and presented with bouquets by nine gentlemen representing the Bangalore Y. M. C. A. The Christian Endeavour Society, the American Mission Church and others. Interesting speeches were then made by Revds Drs. Mackichan, Abbott, T. Nathooji and others congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Karmarker on their long happy wedded life.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL, BANDRA.

The Daughters of the Cross have sent us the following report for the past year:—

The school closed the scholastic year with 618 girls on the rolls. Of these 207 belong to the European School and 411 to the English Teaching School.

The health of the girls on the whole was very good. All gave full satisfaction as to their conduct, but the attendance, of the day-scholars especially leaves much to be desired. Cases of prolonged absence were frequent and only trivial excuses could be given. We therefore request that leave should not be asked except for very important reasons.

Thirteen girls were successful in the Trinity College Examination in music, and ten others were presented for the Theoretical Test, the results of which will only come from Europe in February. We may mention here that our Convent Schools at Karachi, Panchguni and Ahmedabad were also very successful, 42 pupils in all having passed the Trinity College examination in the various grades.

The pupils of our European School gave a Concert in the month of August in aid of their school library. It was got up by themselves and was a great success. The proceeds enabled them to buy many useful and instructive books, besides some necessary furniture.

The Government Inspector examined our European School on November 9th and the English Teaching on December 1st.

Some extracts from the report for the former will prove the Inspector's satisfaction as to the progress of the work done in the schools.

"The school buildings were in their usual excellent condition : during the year all the school desks have been supplied with backs a very desirable addition.

A room has been set apart as a reading-room for the pupils, and a library consisting of works of fiction with some general literature attached."

"The Kindergarten I found decidedly improved since last year. A new feature which promises excellent results is the introduction of French Nursery rhymes for recitation, the meaning of which is carefully explained in English. At this age children acquire easily a good accent, and I consider that already, as regards pronunciation, they compare favourably with the girls in Standard VIII."

"Standard I Arithmetic.—Progress satisfactory, pupils very smart and intelligent in answering oral questions in multiplication tables, English reading good, explanation and spelling were very accurate and systematic Dictation. The whole class with the exception of a boy did very creditably in this.

Needlework.—This was beyond what can be expected from pupils of a very tender age."

"Standard III.—Arithmetic. This subject appeared to have been taught very systematically.

English Reading was accurate, clear and distinct. Explanation and grammar were much too high for a 3rd Standard class.

Dictation and handwriting.—Both were nice and quite up to the mark.

Recitation.—Excellent.

Geography.—Although the geographical definitions were learnt by heart the work appeared to have been done understandingly and intelligently. The pupils did not, however, know the religion of the people of Asiatic Russia."

"Standard V English Recitation and explanation were highly satisfactory. Exercise and copy-book were neat and tidy."

History.—The progress of the pupils was good."

Standard VII (a) Arithmetic.—The pupils were very quick and systematic in doing sums in Arithmetic. (*b*) Algebra.—The progress was fair. (*c*) Geometry.—Practical Geometry being a new subject the portion done was very small but the quality of instruction could come up to the required standard.

On the whole the progress in Mathematics was fairly good. English.—The text book for reading was "Citizen of India," and the pupils were found to have completely mastered the subject in all its branches.

History.—The pupils' knowledge of Indian History was simply admirable."

Five pupils were presented for the Matriculation and four were successful.

"All the classes performed a drill energetically and with precision—drill included exercises in dumb-bells, Indian clubs and wands. The Kindergarten children performed also a pretty fan drill ; physical training is a strong feature of the school. For games, at present tennis and croquet are played. Needlework is well taught throughout the school, and all the work shown was neat and well finished.

Discipline and general tone very good. The accounts were examined and found correct."

N.B.—The report of the English Teaching school has not been received yet from the Educational Inspector. Besides the 411 girls on the rolls in this school, there are 49 employed in needlework and household work, and about 100 in the village who receive catechetical instructions. The friends and benefactors of the institution will be pleased to hear that we have been successful in erecting a bakery in order to curtail, if possible, the heavy expenses incurred for bread for the children of the orphanage numbering more than 300. We offer our sincere thanks to all who have in any way helped us during the year to provide for such a large number, and we hope our kind friends and benefactors will continue their charity for our poor in the future.

CONVENT OF THE CHILD JESUS, PANCHGANI.

THIS day and boarding school for young ladies which is under the direction of the daughters of the Cross and patronized by his Lordship, the Bishop of Poona. This school affords not only the advantage of a hill Sanatorium, but that of a good education in a healthy climate.

The new building is a boon to the sisters who have been for years toiling in a small Convent. It is true their school flourished already there for many years and the children kept good health throughout, there being but one case of serious illness, that of a little boy attacked with Peritonitis, he, however, recovered within a short time. The building is situated so that the north-western breeze is warded off by Taole land, while the latter affords an extensive evening recreative ground for the pupils, the distance being but a couple of minutes' walk. It has three wings the front wing is 130 feet long, the other two, each 70 feet. There are two floors ; the ground floor is for school-rooms, dining-rooms, etc., the upper contains sleeping apartments for the sisters and pupils. The view on every side is splendid and one breathes the purest mountain air.

The children are under the personal tuition and care of the sisters, while the Government Inspector of schools visits the Institution annually and reports on its general administration and efficiency. The course of studies comprises all the subjects required by Government, Matriculation and Cambridge examinations inclusive.

The school is recognised as a "School Centre" for the Trinity College London examinations in music and pupils are carefully prepared for them. Dr. Creeser examined 9 pupils in the past year and 8 passed, one securing her Senior certificate and another honours in the Junior Grade.

There is every prospect of a bright future for th school, if parents realise the advantages of a good education in so healthy a climate. Boys not exceeding 8 years are admitted.

THE TRAMWAY FRAUDS.

Trial of Abdulla Shah.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abdullashah Rahimanshah (25) a Mahomedan butler in the service of Thomas William Perrett, an accused person in the recent tramway fraud case, was charged with abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of several amounts of money belonging to Messrs. J. G. White and Co., the complainants, who are the contractors for the work of relaying tramway tracks in Bombay.

Inspector Sullivan with Inspector Pattigara represented the Police. Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, appeared as the prosecuting counsel. The accused stood undefended. He was given an opportunity to enable him to engage a counsel for him, but he could not avail of it.

Mr. Reginald Tyler, a Civil Engineer, in his evidence-in-chief said that he was formerly a Construction Superintendent in the employ of Messrs J. G. White and Co. who were carrying on certain work for the re-construction of the Bombay Tramway Company. He came to Bombay from London in January last to superintend the work here. Shortly after coming to Bombay, he employed Thomas William Perrett, as an Assistant Suprintendent. Prior to that Mr. O. H. Hannabuss had come out to Bombay as an accountant. Mr. Perrett's duties were to supervise all outside work and to order out the requisite material for the construction of the work. It was also the duty of Mr. Perrett to see the correct quantity of the material ordered, was supplied to the company. Mr. Perrett collected chits from the cartmen as they brought in the cartload of material, to enable him to check the quantity of the material supplied, with the bills sent in by the contractors. After checking those chits with the bills, Mr. Perrett put his initials on the bills to certify that the amount of the bill was correct and that the goods mentioned therein had been actually supplied. After this, a fair bill was made out on the usual form of Messrs. J. G. White and Co., by Mr. Hannabuss. On seeing the initial of Mr. Perrett on the original bill, Mr. Hannabuss made out a cheque for the amount of the bill, which cheque, together with the fair bill and the original rough bill was submitted to the witness for his signature. Witness used to put his signature on the cheques only after seeing Mr. Perrett's initials on the original rough bills. The cheques were drawn on the Chartered Bank where the account of the firm of J. G. White and Co., was kept. The bank account of the Company was under the control of the witness. The witness affirmed on oath that he would not have signed the cheques for payment, had he not seen Mr. Perrett's initials on the rough bills attached thereto. The witness then identified several cheques for different amounts presented to him for signature together with the rough bills initialled by Mr. Perrett and the fair ones prepared by Mr. Hannabuss,

Mr. Dunlop wanted to put in the evidence of the accused in one of the previous cases in which the accused had admitted that he had signed those bills in another man's name and had charged for goods he had never supplied. However, his Worship allowed the case to stand adjourned to enable Mr Dunlop to consider whether he could put in extracts from the evidence of the accused in the other case.

The case then stood adjourned till the 15th inst.

PROSECUTING HIS FIANCEE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. Kersoudas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Reevabai and Jamnabai, two Hindu girls with stealing a "mohamudlla" and clothes of the value of Rs. 64 alleged to be the property of the first accused's fiancee Pranshanker Naranji, Mr. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the defence. The case for the prosecution was that the accused were taken to a dinner party by the mother of the complainant, whence during the mother's absence, they ran away with the property. The defence was that the first accused was betrothed to the complainant and it was arranged that he should pay her Rs 500 before the marriage. But instead of that, the complainant wanted to marry her off there and then. The "mohamudlla" was presented to the first accused by the complainant at the time of their betrothal. His Worship remarked that the defence story was borne outby the evidence. There appeared to be a conspiracy to marry the girl without paying the amount of money agreed to by both the parties. His Worship discharged the accused and ordered the complainant to pay each of the accusedRs. 25 as compensation.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Stay in Bombay Prolonged.

A LARGE crowd assembled at the Victoria Terminus at 9 o'clock yesterday morning but were disappointed on learning that the Nagpur Mail was four hours behind its scheduled time of arrival and that the train conveying their celebrated visitor, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, would not steam up to the platform before mid-day. The crowd dispersed, only to re-assemble at half-past eleven. The G. I. P. Railway driver in charge of the train, however, made up the two hours of the delay and Mr. Dadabhai landed on the Victoria Terminus platform at 11-5 o'clock. He was seated in a saloon in company of Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Vishnu Bhatvadekar, Mr. Rattilal Majmoodar and Mr. H. M. Dadina, a son-in-law of Mr. Dadabhai.

Inspector Bodley, Inspector Sykes and Sub-Inspector Power, the City Police officers on duty and Mr. Ryan, the Station Master were harrassed by scores of queries from anxious enquirers as to the correct time of the G. O. M's arrival, but the time being not quite accurate a large number of them were disappointed, as most of them were either too early or too late on the platform. The second part of the Nagpur Mail comprised a large number of Parsees from Calcutta and other places who especially had selected the day to be able to travel in the same train as the august visitor.

Between Howrah and Nagpur an epidemic of accidents followed and not less than three of the carriages caught fire through friction. The severing of the carriages and the other necessary precautions necessitated a long delay, when also owing to a heavy traffic, the train had to be split into two.

Seventy five rank-and-file of the G. I. P. Railway police under their officers were present on the platform.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was prevailed upon by the entreaties of the members of his family, specially his daughters and grandchildren, to prolong his stay in Bombay for a week more and he, most probably, sails for England by the mail boat on the morning of the 19th instant.

THORNYCROFT'S MOTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Statements are being circulated by malicious persons detrimental to the Motor Car branch of our business, and as the result of this, notices have appeared in certain papers, stating amongst other things, that we intend to close down our Basingstoke Works.

The report that we intend to give up our Basingstoke Works is incorrect, and we are making enquiries, but up to the present have been unable to trace the origin of this and other misstatements.

So far from it, being our intention to give up the motor car part of our business, we have given a large amount of time and attention to it, and have standardised our Pleasure Cars for the coming season.

Our sales are showing a good increase, and we are confident that as the result of our new policy, our 4 and 6 cylinder cars will have a ready sale on account of their excellence both in design and construction.

We shall be extremely obliged if you can find space for this letter in your valuable paper and thanking you in anticipation, remain.—Yours, &c.

J. MAUG KING.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

An Interesting Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 5.

AN interesting function took place at the Fergusson College at Bamburda this afternoon when the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton came up specially from Bombay to open Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick Section of the College Library presented to the College by his son Mr. Narayen Vishvanath Mandlick, B.A., LL.B. No sooner Mr. Fulton took his seat on a gorgeously got-up dais, Professor Selby, Principal of the Deccan College and Chairman of the Council of the Deccan Education Society rose and said he felt very pleased on being asked to open the proceedings. He did not intend to make anything like a long speech, nor was it necessary for him to say anything in introducing the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton to the gathering as they all knew him very well. His was, however, the last occasion on which they would see Mr. Fulton in Poona. They were all indebted to the hon'ble gentleman for the interest he had taken in Educational matters, and particularly in the Fergusson College. He had come down specially from Bombay to open the Library which had been collected by the late Rao Saheb Mandlick and presented to the College by his son who sat before them. The late Rao Saheb would be specially remembered by them as being one of the first trustees of the College, and as a scholar and a man of great public repute. The Library included a valuable collection of Sanskrit manuscript, Parliamentary papers, Blue-book on India, old files of Indian papers, etc, and it should prove a great boom to the students. With regard to Sanskrit and Indian History, those should be of immense benefit to the Indian student. He hoped that by a close study of Sanskrit and Indian History from the volumes they had in the new Library, the students would by appreciation and perseverance attain to a fame like that his friend Dr. Bhandarkar had won. It was remarkable that at the present time, Indian affairs occupied a large portion of the time and attention of Indian patriots, but it seemed to him that all the talk on Indian affairs was built on insufficient data, was mainly the outcome of an insufficient knowledge of Indian history, and for this reason the students were to be doubly grateful for the splendid opportunity afforded them in the Library of getting a sound knowledge of the real history of India. They had to be just as grateful to the donor, in fact a great deal more, as the college and the Deccan Education Society were to him for the noble gift. A great College like this, would be to adopt a Paconian phrase, like the statue of Polyphemus with his eye out, had it been deprived of an adequate library and now it has one. Unfortunately very few Indian students appear to recognise the value of a library ; they are more addicted to their school-books. But with this library at their elbow, he hoped the students of the Fergusson College, would not fail to take advantage of the opportunities afforded of them of cultivating their intellect beyond the sphere of the College curriculum. Truly had Bacon observed that a library might be compared to a shrine where the true relics of saints were preserved. In conclusion, he expressed the gratitude of the College to, Mr. Mandlick for the useful and splendid gift. (Cheers.)

The Chief of Miraz, as head of the Deccan Education Society, addressed the assembly at some length in Maharati.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fulton preceded by the Principal and College Staff and accompanied by Professor Salby, Mr. Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, Hon'ble Sirdar Nowrojee Perdunjee, the Chief of Miraz, the son of the Chief of Bhor and Mr. N. V. Mandlick, proceeded down the Hall and opened the Library with a silver key. On returning to the dais, Mr. Fulton said that he felt very pleased when he had received an invitation from Mr. Paranjpe to open the Library. One reason was that he had known the late Rao Saheb Mandlick for many years. It was customary to apply the word "learned" as a term of courtesy, to lawyers, but it was no team of comedy when applied to the late Rao Sahab as was indeed a learned man and a man who devoted heart and soul to the interests of education in this Presidency, and, additionally he was devoted to the development of the Fergusson College. His friend Sir Charles Ollivant would have been equally as glad as he was to have been at the College that afternoon, but Sir Charles was deprived of the pleasure as the mail steamer which brought him out had arrived late in Bombay. The other reason why he was pleased at being present, was because it was the last public function in Poona at which he would be present. He had always taken a great interest in the Fergusson College, but though he had visited it on several occasions, it was the first time he had met the students. Mr. Selby had made some allusion to the policy of Government in regard to education. The policy Government could have adopted was to "leave well alone." Government had always acted on that principle, they never attempted to interfere with the administration of the Fergussen College ; they had full confidence in the management, and their confidence had been fully justified. It had often been said that the people of this country could not successfully manage an Institution of this kind without the help of Government. They had here a proof to the contrary. The college has grown steadily, its buildings have risen wonderfully and it owes its importance to-day to the exertions and devotion of its own Administrators. He hoped the students would endeavour to maintain the reputation of the College by their good conduct and abilities, and by an earnest adherence to all that pertained to manliness, if not greatness, when they launched out on the voyage of life. They would be a credit to their college if they did. He wished all success to the Fergusson College. It had been enrolled 24 years, and every year added to the importance of its existance. Government had done something in the past to assist the college and he was sure that they would do more towards it. He wished the college further success, and declared the Library formally opened.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Fulton for presiding, and in doing so, briefly alluded to the school-boy association he had with the late Rao Sahab Mandlick.

Mr. Mandlick also returned thanks to Mr. Fulton, and the proceedings terminated with cheers for the King Emperor.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	5	2	94
Same date last year	2	1	116

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---

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Pure Wool Clothing is the soundest investment possible, for the return secured is certain—comfort and health. To wear shoddy or cotton mixtures is to plunge into rash speculation, alluring on account of its initial cheapness, but bound to bring disaster eventually in the shape of ruined health.

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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Comunications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1907.

A MAHOMEDAN ON MAHOMEDANS.

THE paper read by Mr. A. Yusuf Ali before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the 13th of December, took its tone from the youth and the optimistic character of the lecturer. He cheerfully set himself to show that a better understanding between Indian Mahomedans and Europeans on the one hand, and Hindus on the other, would be arrived at by a study of the ancient history, the present position, and the future prospects of the Islam population of India. He dwelt chiefly on the first of these, and culled from tradition and text-books a fair array of interesting incident and folk-lore to prove that while the followers of the Prophet had had a fine fighting record in the country, they had not neglected the softer arts in peace time. But their present position and future prospects were very little elucidated in the lecture, beyond by the delivery of a general counsel of perfection that gracefully wound it up, and supplied Lord Ampthill with a strong tag on which to hang some sound and very necessary advice to the Indian Mahomedans. That the interest of Mahomedan invaders of India was threefold as Mr. Yusuf Ali stated, may well be believed. It was commercial, missionary, and political, the last being an easy first, and the missionary interest following close upon it. Mahomed Kasim, who conquered Sind, was one of those who had broad views in regard to the liberties of the conquered race, for he decreed that they should have leave to worship their own gods. But Khalifat rule generally aimed at the rapid extension of Mahomedanism and the extinction of any other creed, for the missionary spirit of the invaders was strong and fervid. Mahmud of Ghuzni who made many incursions into India had a triple purpose at heart, which he gratified with characteristic success: his own glory, the destruction of idols, and loot. This exciting combination of motives drove him through the plains of Hindustan but did not prevent him from leaving some tokens of a cultured taste on his route, for he beautified one city at least with works of art, and established a library and other literary institutions at Ghuzni. His justice and high ideal of the duties of kingship, once he had established his rule, were such as commended themselves to the traditions that have handed down his name through centuries. The internecine strife and struggles that raged among the Hindu rajahs of the land he meant to subdue, made its conquest easy to his strong arm when he came down through the fastnesses of Afghanistan seeking new kingdoms. Mahmud even made his way successfully to the sea, policed the Indian Ocean, and protected the Islam pilgrims to Mecca. After his glory had faded came later Mahomedan invaders and dynasties, some more forceful than wise, while others there were that rose even to the Muslim ideal of a king, that is, one who is not dependent on the public treasury but who is self-supporting; some of the kings earning their living by working at a trade in their leisure time. Such a ruler in these days should be a good authority on the wickedness of sweating, though hardly a judge of a fair day's work.

The memoir of the Princess Gul-Badan, unearthed and transcribed from the Persian recently by Mrs. Beveridge, enabled the lecturer to touch on the manners and customs of the Moghal dynasty founded in India by Baber, of which Akbar was the most illustrious. He was to have been the central figure in the manuscript of Gul-Badan who was his aunt, but she unfortunately only brought down the annals to a period three years before Akbar's accession. She chronicled more of Baber's doings than of the other two rulers in whose reigns and at whose courts she lived. Her writings and those of another lady of her family, a poetess, prove that literature was by no means neglected in the female education of those days, and that women played a not inconsiderable part then in Mahomedan social life. They did not confine themselves to writing epics; they enacted them as was the case in the battle that decided the fate of Syria, the women urging the warriors to charge and charge again until the enemy's phalanx was broken and scattered. The wife of the somewhat over-estimated Emperor Jehangir was by far a better ruler than he was, and her effigy, whether by her own orders or by his, appeared on many of the coins struck in his reign. Nur Jahan ruled, while he wasted his time and his strength in costly pleasures.

The late Begum of Bhopal justly came in for praise in the review of learned Mahomedan women, her natural gifts and her excellent administration of Bhopal making her worthy to be classed with the heroines of Indian history. Mr. Budreodin Tyabji's success in realising in his own family the ideal of female education which he had steadily pursued, was referred to with much justice and good feeling. If every head of a Mahomedan family strove as efficiently as he did to cultivate the minds of its gentler members, the community would not long have to complain of occupying a secondary position. It is not the purdah that delays the rise of the race, it is the neglect of educational facilities within and without the purdah by those who are too immersed in the cares of business or in the contests inseparable from municipal life, to think of the prospects of the younger generation. Mr. Yusuf Ali might have insisted on this point while uttering pious wishes for the increase of female influence in general Mahomedan Society, and for "more of the valuable benefits of women's co-operation." Is he justified in his belief that the women of Persia are already in advance of the Indian Mahomedan ladies in education and freedom? The subject of charitable bequests and "wakfs" was declared to require "thorough examination and complete reorganization." "We should make" said the lecturer "these benefactions subserve national progress instead of chartered idolence." And he threw out a suggestion that Mr. Amir Ali might supply an enlightening exposition dealing with these delicate questions. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Amir Ali showed that full details of such "wakfs" were available, and but for the lateness of the hour he seemed quite ready to take up the challenge and deal with the subject in extenso. It was refreshing to observe the ease with which the Chairman joined in the discussion. Lord Ampthill based his remarks on the last sentence of the lecturer when he suggested as a motto for Mahomedan progress: "Staunch loyalty to our Sovereign, Patriotism for our Country, Friendliness to all our neighbours, and absolute truth to ourselves." The last of these, said Lord Ampthill is the one most needed, the other virtues are already practised by the community. But the duty of absolute truth to themselves they must take to heart, before any real progress can be made. He then proved by apt quotation from Mahomedan authorities how conversant he was with the subject and how thoroughly he understood the Islamic branch of the people of India.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

THE new General Report on the operations of the Survey Department of the Government of India, reference is made to the work and suggestions of the Committee appointed to consider among other things state of the cmaps in each province and the measures required to bring them up to date. The Committee found that while these maps were undoubtedly good at the time they were made, and their accuracy as far as they went was unquestionable, they were published in an inconvenient size and they were not up to modern standards in iquality of reproduction; that they had not been prepared on any one uniform system, nor were they necessarily complete as to margin; that the symbols used on them were not uniform and they were defficient in heights and levels. Besides which, in many parts of India, they were so out of date as to be of little use and in some cases even misleading owing to the changes in roads, etc., since they were prepared. The Committee therefore recommended the preparation of a series of maps of half the present standard sheet size on the scale 1-inch-1 mile to cover the whole of India, which should be reproduced in colours. It stipulated that a far greater number of heights and levels should be shown, that one system of symbols should be employed throughout the whole series and that a selection of these symbols should be published on every map. The Committee further laid down that the surveys should in future, as a rule, be made on the scale of 2-inches-1 mile for reduction and publication on the 1 inch scale, The work can be done but in order to carry out these decisions, it will be necesssary to revise in the field practically the whole of the existing one-inch maps of India, and to survey on either the two or the one-inch scale the whole of the country for which maps on neither of those scales have ever yet been prepared. This trifling matter will, it is calculated, occupy the Department a period of about twenty-five years, and Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and adjacent country being taken in hand first, we presume, as the committee find it desirable that their survey should be completed in less than a generation. If the re-survey is to be of any real value it need be completed in very much less time, but, to perform the work laid down by the Committee it is calculated that fifteen parties will be required with two Imperial Officers, five to seven provincial officers 32 surveyors and a proportion of writers,—each party undertaking an area annually of nearly 4,500 square miles, The Department, it may be remarked, as at present constituted, cannot undertake the work for some considerable time to come as it will take years to train the requisite number of Native surveyors. More men and better are demanded, so it would appear there will be great calls on the science colleges for some years to come.

TEA TRADE EXPANSION.

There has been a remarkable expansion in the tea trade last year and the effect is likely to be a return to some measure of prosperity for Indian tea planters. In the first ten months of last year the re-exports of tea from England to foreign countries rose to 46,200,000 lbs. as against 34,300,000 lbs. in 1905 while the quantity consumed at home advanced by 11,000,000 lbs., this being a total increase of practically 23,000,000 is delusive. At the same time it should be noted that while deliveries at outposts have been largely in excess of the previous year the stock in bond is considerably less. India has taken so prominent a source of supply that any check must materially affect the world's consumption, but if there is any hope of the increased consumption being continued there is little need to fear that India will fulfill all requirements. There is reason to hope that the total outturn will be better than it was last season, and that India will thus be able to supply the increasing demand from countries outside the United Kingdom. This demand is due partly to inability to secure sufficient supplies from other sources, and partly to the growing appreciation of the value of the Indian product. At the end of last month the total entered for shipment from all India was about 142,000,000 lbs., compared with 129,000,000 lbs., last year. If it be true that this year's crop is being sent forward faster than was the last one the rate of increase may not be maintained until the end of the shipping season in March, but a substantial advance in India's export seems assured. The bearing acreage is believed to be little, if any, larger than it was in 1902, when the total area was reckoned to be 525,000 acres, the new extensions which since then have begun to yield being counter-balanced by the abandonment of old and less profitable plots with a view to economy in working expenses. In 1902-03 the total exports were only 181,000,000 lbs.; by 1905-06 they had risen to 214,000,000 lbs., while for this season they may possibly reach a total of 225,000,000 lbs. If this be attained it will mean that it has been found practicable to obtain an increase of 25 per cent. in the output without making any material sacrifice of quality, Ceylon is equally looking forward to a profitable season while the decrease in the consumption of China Tea promises a still greater demand for British grown tea in the future. The tea planters have for so long been in despair that the outlook to them is even rosier than it appears to the ordinary public.

"TREACHERY TO AUSTRALIA."

THE Melbourne *Age* brings a terrible charge against the late Federal Prime Minister, which we presume will be duly challenged and replied to if, indeed, it has not been disproved already. Still, as it comes to us, it says that "when Mr. Reid was Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, and a fiscal truce was in existence, his chief administrative act was a bare-faced betrayal of Australian industries in the interests of foreign firms and local importers. On 27th October, 1904," says the *Age*, "Mr. Reid, as Prime Minister, decided to engage the services of a journalist for the ostensible purpose of writing articles for newspapers in other parts of the world in order to advertise the Commonwealth resources. The man he engaged was Mr. John Plummer, a well-known advocate of free-trade in Sydney and connected with one of the free-trade newspapers published in that city. He was required to 'send out 500 articles weekly to that number of newspapers in Great Britain, America and elsewhere,' and was to be paid £400 a year. The writer industriously set to work. He apparently understood what was expected of him. In February, 1905—according to his agreement, with Mr. Reid's approval—he forwarded to the *British Trade Journal* as damaging an attack upon Australian industries as could well have been circulated." They are said to have traduced both British and Australian productions in favour of shoddy producers, pirated copies of Australian inventions which came into competition with them—in short, to have delivered Australia into the hands of a parcel of American adventurers who exploited Mr. Plummer for their own purposes. Of course, Mr. Reid will be able to show that party political feeling is not altogether absent from the motive of the attack. Mr. Plummer's explanation will be awaited with interest.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THE *Entente Cordiale* between France and England has led enthusiasts again to bring forward a scheme for uniting the two countries by rail. Other countries whose borders unite manage to live on fairly amicable terms and so might France and ourselves, linked together by a narrow tunnel capable destruction at a moments notice. But many strategists—including Lord Wolesley are opposed to any attempt urging that we should at once sacrifice the strength of an insular position and require much greater forces for Home defence in the view of eventualities. Parliament however, will have to fight out the matter afresh when it reassembless in February. The Bill, which Reuter refers to to-day, seeks for powers to execute works up to the three-mile limit, and it is proposed that a new company be registered to carry out the entire project, in conjunction with the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Sous-Marin entre la France et l'Angleterre and the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Nord. The Bill empowers the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Companies to avail themselves of the authority given by Parliament in 1874 for the application of their capital towards the cost of the works, and also to take shares in the capital of the company created. It is estimated that the scheme will involve a total outlay of £16,000,000, Half of that amount is to be raised in England, and the remainder is promised in France as soon as the scheme shall have received Parliamentary sanction in England. A limited liability company, to be registered in London with a capital of £8,000,000 will subscribe and consequently hold all the securities of the statutory company, and provide the balance of funds necessary to carry the tunnel from the three-mile limit to mid-Channel, where it will connect with the French portion of the undertaking.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Armand Behic from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 9th instant at 5 p. m.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Rio Sado, Captain C. C. F. da Silva, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Nova Goa.

FIFTEEN hundred prizes have now been received for the Lucky Bag at the Lady Minto Fete, of which 320 are cashprizes, aggregating Rs. 2,350.

THE Engagement has been Announced at Home of Captain Sir John Keane, Bart, R. A., to Elenor, eldest daughter of Viscount St. Aldwyn, better known as Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Sir John Keane was Private Secretary for some time to Sir Henry Blake, the Governor of Ceylon.

A correspondent writes that the heat in Kulu during the day is abnormal and that even the nights are not really cold even at the height of 5,000 feet. Not a drop of rain has fallen since September with the exception of December 18th. There is absolutely no snow below 10,000 or 12,000 feet, for all that fell on the 18th melted at once. Swallows are flying about as in June, and yet those supposed to know something of the seasons predicted an early and severe winter.

THE gross profit of the Allahabad Bank for the year ending December 31st, (including the balance from former account) reached the sum of Rs. 25,19,000. Therefrom Rs. 20,33,000 for interest on deposits, establishment and all other charges the net profit is 4,86,000. The sum of Rs. 1,95,000 was disposed of at the close of the half year ending June 30th, and the amount now remaining for disposed is Rs. 2,91,000. It is proposed to pay the usual dividend and bonus of 15 per cent. per annum and an extra bonus of two per cent per annum on the ordinary shares, add one lakh of rupees to the reserve fund, Rs. 20,000 to the contingency fund and Rs. 7,500, to the pension fund, give a bonus of one month's pay to the establishment as suggested by the shareholders at the last meeting, and, after the payment of the interest on the preference shares, to carry the balance of the profit to the next account. The working capital of the bank is now over Rs. 4,19,00,000. Steps are being taken to increase the capital of this bank by the issue of five thousand ordinary shares, adding the premium thereon to the reserve fund, thus increasing that fund to Rs. 22,00,000.

A WATCH that was lost by a farmer in a field he was ploughing at Ottery St. Mary, Devon, four years ago, was ploughed up the other day. The outside casing and the dial were as bright as ever, but the hinge of the case was rusted out, and the works are practically useless.

COLONEL WILLIAM D. ALTON MANN, of "Town Topics" and "Fads and Fancies" fame, is figuring as defendant before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court of New York to answer to a charge of perjury, growing out of the suit for criminal libel brought by Mr. Joseph M. Deuel, Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, against Mr. Normam Hopgood, editor of "Collier's Weekly."

THE members of the Knickerbocker Club at Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, New York, fear disaster to the building as a result of the cave-in of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel near the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Already the front step has sunk an inch and a half, so that the storm doors will not close. The chimneys are falling and the walls are cracked. The house was formerly the residence of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THE New York *Evening Post* publishes particulars of the Arctic mail service which Canada has recently established. Five years ago Edmonton was the most northerly point reached by the Canadian postal system, but the service was gradually extended until now Fort McPherson and Fort Good Hope are numbered among Canada's post offices. The Arctic mail leaves Winnipeg for Edmonton whence it goes north by stages, being finally transferred to a dog train which carries the mail bag almost to the southern shore of the Arctic Sea. Arrangements have been made for a regular winter service, which it is expected will be extended to Herschel Island before the beginning of next year.

EGYPTIAN LIFE UNVEILED.

An ExAnglo-Egyptian Civilian.

I.

Life in the "Unchanging East" has a very peculiar charm which grows and fastens upon one with time, transmiting even apathy and indifference into interest. The Egyptian Civil Servant has enviable opportunities of studying Eastern ways and habits, but it is deeply regrettable how many Englishmen in the service turn a deaf ear and a dull eye to Oriental sights and sounds. For the Englishman in Cairo some excuse may be found in the attractive life among his countrymen, which offers, with an infinite variety of diversions, greater freedom and less boredom than life at home. Indeed the European element in Cairo is now so considerable, such a large portion of the city is entirely and completely European, a miniature Paris or Brussels, that it is no difficult task to forget our environment, and if we choose we may for a twelve month avoid being reminded that we are in a city of the Arabian Nights. Owning a comfortable house in Kasr-el Doubara or Ghezireh, the English official may meet and deal with various grades of Natives in the course of his daily life, he will be even attended in his home by Native servants, but, with few exceptions, his recreations, his interests and his friendships remain essentially European. Periodically he indulges in a drive to the bazaars to purchase treasures for self or presents for the home ones. Rarely he may escort a troublesome friend to a mosque or Coptic church, but the men about whom I speak such things give true delight to very few. The Native quarter tends to be tabooed as dirty and offensive; to ramble there and study Arab life is at least an error of bad taste, and such errors are abhorrent to the elite of the English Colony. Such callousness may easily be condemned as Narrow and harmful, but at least it is preferable to the undue familiary with Native life displayed by the members of certain European nations in Egypt. A knowledge of Alexandria will show how true in this connection is the old saying that "familiarity breeds contempt." There and even in Cairo, Greeks and Italians are two numerous, and jostle the Natives too closely, to be regarded with feelings of respect or obedience. The Frenchman even is prone to enter into too close touch will Native life, and that in its worst aspects, to deserve or win respect; at others times he really loses ground by exhibiting a too facile adaptation to Native ways. But by the average Englishman, official and non-official, no attempt is made to ape manners and customs not his own, no effort to pose as any other than a superior person, one heaven-appointed to lord it over the children of the Nile. His perfect justice, equity, and truthfulness, a set purpose to regenerate the country, carried out persistently in spite of countless odds, have arrested a feeling of respect, though not of love, for the "Inglese," which is hardly extended to any other Europeans at work in Egypt. Stern and authoritative the Englishman may be, constitutionally unbending, pitifully jealous sometimes of his dignity, but he spares not himself in toil, and is ever willing to assume the responsibility which the Native shuns. It is there the same tale here that could be told of India, that the Englishman's Roman qualities have fitted him to govern, to be looked up to as a Sahib, to be feared and respected, and though seldom hated, to be rarely loved. Doubtless, the government of Egypt to-day is amongst the most honest and intelligent in the world. But none the less is a little criticism a salutary thing, and the haughty superciliousness begotten by the undue consciousness of right is lamentably heedless of such criticism. Nay more, superciliousness on the part of the foreigner in the East is as detestable as theft, and the cultivation of a spirit of urbane dignity will by more effective constitution reduce the area of criticism, while it will render that criticism, when honest, less unacceptable. We would plead then for more courtesy, more patience, and less *brusqueric* on the part of the Anglo-Egyptian officials, and we cannot but think that in holiday time at any rate the Englishman should show a keener desire to know something of the people he is occupied in governing, and should more often accept the hospitality of which Egyptian gentlemen are so lavish. No apology therefore is needed from the writer for entering upon a description of a visit, paid in a recent Bairam holiday to a Native of high rank in Upper Egypt. As is well known, the chief titles within the Turkish Empire are those of Pasha—or Basha—and Bey—or Beg. Originally military, these titles have now come to resemble those of our British aristocracy. Perhaps a Beg might be likened to a Knight or Baronet, and a Pasha to an English peer. The visit which is about to be described was paid to the 'palace' of a certain wealthy Bey in the province of Orinya.

It was a smiling morning in early spring when I started for my long desired trip up-country. The air was soft and sweet with a balmy fragrance as I locked my Cairo flat and hailed the nearest *arabeia* (public carriage) In response to my shout of *arbuggi* (driver) no less than three determined drivers, who were prowling in the neighbourhood, lashed their horses into a gallop and raced towards me. Jumping into the winning vehicle, and pointing towards my destination, we were soon speeding towards the river at some twelve English miles an hour. The Cairo cab, a two-horsed victoria, is a most superior article. For comfort and speed, above all for cheapness, it is not excelled anywhere. The "Arbuggi" is generally an Egyption Arab, occasionally a Soudanese. He is clad in black tail-coat and trousers, on his head the red tarbush, that national head-dress, common to all but the peasantry, worn alike by the official and the non-official world, by Christian, and by Mussalman. Cheery mortals they are, these Jehus, reckless drivers and unabashed swearers, but possessed of an unfailing fund of *bonhomie* which atones for many sins. They lash and goad their horses into shadows, but they will take you across the city in half the time required by an English cabby, and for one-third the price. Georgraphical knowledge they have none; at least, if they know the line of the main streets, they are sadly ignorant of their names, and most frequently the fare must act as guide to the tune of "shemallak" (left), "Yemeenak" (right) "Dugri" (straight) on and "Andak" (stop). Progress in an arabeia is enlivened by the driver's running commentary addressed to all and sundry upon the road. "To the right you woman," "to the left ye boys" "look out you son of old shoes," "curse you, descendant of 50 corpse washers"; such are emongst the more ordinary of these remarks, Rarely does an Arab move aside from the track without a request or objurgation to assist him, and this habit makes cycling in Cairo a really dangerous pastime. It is only quite lately that the Natives have condescended to recognise that a cycle-bell is a satisfactory substitute for the human tongue and even yet it is impossible to make progress on a wheel without mishaps. One day a donkey laden with clover is the rock of offence, another time a camel will suddenly block the road, but more often an Arab boy charges sideways into your front-wheel, or a woman shrouded in the regulation veil remains blind and deaf to all your efforts until she is sprawling on the ground. This alone is enough to damn the veil. In the age of cycles and motor-cars such an anachronism cannot long survive.

But to return to my particular "arbuggi." With unabated use of tongue and whip we settled down the broad Sharia Soliman Pasha, past the barracks where Seaforth Highlanders were drilling, over the Nile bridge (the only roadway bridge at Cairo) and down to the water's edge alongside Cook's steamship "Hathor" bound for Assovan. Although my destination lay little more than a quarter of the distance of Assovan from Cairo, I hoped to obtain a fair enough sample of river travelling, followed by the still greater pleasure of a temporary severance from European ties and up-to-date civilization. On board I was agreeably confronted by a group of English lady friends of an Egyptological bent, bound up-stream to visit an exploration camp, happy in the thought of spending some days and nights in the rock-tomb of an old Egyptian King. Punctually at nine o'clock we weighed anchor, and were soon leaving on our left the countless palaces which fringe the river. Our boat was of the usual Nile type, broad of beam and flat of bottom, drawing some three feet of water only, the cabins being all on deck and the engines amidships. As we paddled out into mid-stream a penetrating wind sprang up from the North, one of those Egyptian winds which chill the Cairene in the winter, and cool him in the glaring heat of summer. Appropriating every sheltered nook, we crouched in deck chairs, laden with rugs and wraps, shivering, but thankful for our freedom from the constant buss and dust of the great city. Passengers were scarce: the tourist season was almost over, and some eight persons only assembled to lunch in the in the saloon. In the bow, however, there lay and sprawled a crowd of unwashed Natives, chattering like magpies, smoking endless cigarettes, and playing games of chance with stones or dominoes. Observation here strongly confirmed previous opinion that if the fellah—the Egyptian peasant—is ugly, his women folk are uglier still. Colour in clothes is monopolised by the men who are usually clad in a long blue garment styled a galebieh. It somewhat resembles a night-shirt in shape, but the Native does not bear it awkwardly. The women's outer garment is of a similar style; but is invariably black, and serves to accentuate the undue stoutness of bust which is so common in the country and is held to be a mark of beauty. A thick black veil of some crepe-like material covers the lower portion of the face, and must make breathing in hot weather a real labour to the Egyptian woman. Sometimes, however, this useless encumbrance is discarded, but the faces then revealed are seldom worth a second glance. It must be borne in mind that more than 99 per cent. of these women are absolutely illiterate, and that they are all so remely ignorant, for in a Mahomedan land the women are held to be but the servants and the play-things of men. How, in such circumstances, can it be expected that the expression of their faces shall be other than inane? Moreover, they are furrowed and seasoned with constant toil, and are old at an age when the European is in the very bloom of womanhood. Their voices are on a level with their faces: the strident tones of an Arab woman pierce even to the marrow. We are not, therefore, surprised at the oft-repeated asseveration. "The Arab does not know love." Without inquiring more closely into this matter we must admit that here is a stony ground for the tender passion to take root in. The wives of the nobility are indeed often beautiful, but the modern Turkish or Egyptian Pashs in the valley of the Nile shuns intermarriage with Native women as persistently as did the mediæval Mamelukes. The choice flowers of his harem are white as any English beauty, and are of Georgian, Turkish, and Circassian race. Yet love even in the upper classes does not exist as we know love; for the race has sadly changed since the days of the Arabian Nights. Woman's position has been greatly lowered in the last thousand years, and man's ideals of womankind depressed, nay even, the whole Arab race, save the ever-redoubtable sons of the desert, has mightily deteriorated.

But I was roused from my meditations by the shrill scream of some half-clad urchins who, in the vain hope of 'backsheesh,' were striving to outpace the steamer. Gazing over their heads I saw the plateau and pyramids of Sakkara, whose tombs contain a number of the best executed mural paintings and most important inscriptions. These pyramids are simply one group in the chain which extends from Abu Roash in the North to Medun in the South, of which the Gizeh group, with its great pyramid and sphinx, is, of course, the most remarkable. Lying some few miles to the West of the Nile this chain of pyramids marks the end of cultivation and civilization, for here begins that desert which stretches in one unbroken mass across North Africa. Swiftly we steamed on towards Beni-Suez, and the Fayoum hills on the horizon called up pleasant memories of a tour enjoyed in that "garden of Egypt," only some twelve months before. But the horizon does not yield much change. There is great sameness of landscape in Egypt, and when all is said, the teeming life of the river-bank is the main source of interest in a Nile-trip. Life here to-day goes on as it went on yesterday, unchanged almost from the time when the old Pharaohs, some six thousand years ago, made this valley the cradle of the world's civilization. Donkeys toil patiently along, all but head and tail hidden by a mountain of clover or of beans, water is raised for irrigation by the same picturesque methods as of yore, women stoop to fill their pitchers and little dusky boys run half-clad along the banks as they did when the world was young. The river itself, though seldom really crowded with craft, is still a very important highway. Of steamers, there are few, but numbers of sailing "dahabiehs" can be seen, long boats and flat, carrying grain, or sugarcane, or stone. Sometimes one more heavily laden, or less skilfully manipulated than the rest, sticks upon a sand bank, and awaits the help of a friendly steamer to tow her off. Our own boat, though so small of draught, stuck many times, for the river was now low, and navigation difficult. Hence we 'lay in' for a large part of the night, and sleep, induced by a long spell of bridge and conversation, came the easier that the engines were at rest. At seven the next morning I was awakened by a loud shouting and bustling, and hastily rising I witnessed the departure of an enterprizing friend—a well-known traveller—who, with endless cases, full camp-equipment and servants, was leaving civilization to live under canvass down a solitary wady in search for the flint implements of early man.

(To be Continued.)

NEW JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

MR. EDWARD MILLARD PRATT, Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind, who has been appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the time the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton is engaged in inspecting the district and subordinate Courts on circuit, is a civilian of twenty-one years' standing. Mr. Pratt was educated in Dulwich College and University College, London; and having arrived in this country in December 1886, was placed under the Collector of Ahmednagar to learn the routine of official business. In the following year, he had to go on furlough on medical certificate; and on his return to this country in November 1887, was appointed Assistant to the Collector of Kolaba, and subsequently as Assistant Collector and Magistrate. In March 1891, we find Mr. Pratt working in our neighbourhood as Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Thana, and Railway Magistrate in Bandora. After another furlough on medical certificate, Mr. Pratt worked in the same post in June 1893. In October 1895, he officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, when his health again suffered and he had to take a month's furlough on medical certificate. Towards the end of 1895, he was transferred to Kathiawar and officiated as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent of Kathiawar. For a period of about six years Mr. Pratt worked in Sholapur-Bijapur as Judge and Sessions Judge, and was thence transferred towards the end of 1903 to Khandesh, where he discharged the duties of Judge and Sessions Judge for a year. In January 1905, Mr. Pratt attained to the rank of a first grade Judge, and being transferred to Poona, officiated as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, in which office he was confirmed at the expiration of two months. In April 1905, he was appointed Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, and was for a few months transferred to Khandesh as Judge and Sessions Judge. He was appointed Judge and Sessions Judge and was transferred to Karachi in June 1906, and was in the same month appointed Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES LA TOUCHE.

His Honour Sir James La Touche, K. C. S. I., the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, accompanied by Lady La Touche, proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. & O. Co's. Mail Steamer Persia. Sir James and Lady LaTouche drove to the Ballard Pier shortly before 12 o'clock, where they were met by Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Lady Jenkins, and Captain H. Meynell, A.-D.-C. to His

THE KING AS RECORD BREAKER.

GREAT SHOOTING PARTY AT CHATSWORTH.

A Bag of Two Thousand.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

King Edward and a large house party are staying at Chatsworth. Two thousand head of game fell to eight guns yesterday.

His Majesty, who is in excellent health, was never known to shoot with such precision. All previous shooting records were broken.

MOROCCO.

Surrounding Raisuli.

FIGHTING REPORTED.

STEPS TO ENFORCE THE ALGECIRAS CONVENTION.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The Second Army of the Sultan of Morocco is advancing to intercept Raisuli if he attempts to escape to southward. Fighting is believed to be in progress at Zinat.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The news from Tangier is conflicting; Native news states that the artillery have shelled and partly destroyed Raisuli's stronghold at Zinat and that Raisuli fled to the mountains.

The Commander of the Imperial force who was leading the attack, and many others were wounded.

Anjera Falis Tribesmen are joining the Sultan's army.

Seven Spanish officers and a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers have arrived at Tangier prepared to commence the reorganisation of the Police in accordance with the Algeciras Convention.

THE AUTUMN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The Army Council is preparing Autumn Manœuvres on an unprecedented scale. They are estimated to cost £150,000. Fifty thousand troops will be employed and the Navy will co-operate.

ADMIRALTY ACTIVITY.

Closing of Naval Ports at Night.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The Admiralty has issued a Notice to Mariners intimating the possible closing of Naval Ports at home and abroad at night during the manœuvres or in the event of strained relations with any Power.

A CARNEGIE DONATION.

Handsome Gift to America.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

It is announced that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given 750,000 dollars for the construction of a building at Washington to be used as a Central Bureau for the American Republics.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS CRISIS.

Confiscated Documents to be Published.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

It is stated that the French Government intends to publish part of the documents seized at Monsignor Montagnini's residence.

NEW COMMANDER OF STRAITS TROOPS.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Major-General Perrott has been appointed to command the troops in the Straits Settlements.

JAPANESE ARMY METHODS.

Germany Sends Students.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Four German Captains have started for Japan to study as the Military institutions there.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Heavy Death-roll.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Terrible suffering is reported from the famine-stricken provinces of Russia, where there is a large death-roll from starvation and exposure.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Appeal from the Churches.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The papers publish most prominently a message to the Nation, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Westminster, and the President of the Evangelical Free Churches, appealing for the stricter observance of Sunday.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and Westminster and the President of the Free Churches have signed a message to the Nation appealing for a stricter observance of Sunday.

IRELAND AND EDUCATION.

The Changes in the Cabinet.

RUMOURED APPOINTMENTS.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

It is rumoured that Mr. Birrell will succeed Mr. Bryce and that Dr. Macnamara will take Mr. Birrell's place at the Education Office.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

ACUTE PARTY CONTROVERSY.

Lord Wolseley's Warning Repeated.

MAY CAUSE CONSCRIPTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The impending introduction into Parliament of a private Bill for the Construction of the Channel Tunnel has caused a most acute controversy, largely on Party lines. The Liberals welcome the prospect of closer ties with the Continent, whilst the Conservatives are opposing the idea owing to fears of invasion. Lord Wolseley repeats his warning uttered in 1882. The *Times*, endorsing its Military correspondent, points out the dangers of the scheme, and declares that it is only permissible if conscription on Continental lines is adopted in England.

[It is proposed by this Bill that two parallel tunnels be constructed, their total length under the sea being twenty four miles, or, with the land approaches thirty miles. Calculations show that in the first year after the opening of the railway—the "Caldova Tube," as it has already been described—1,300,000 passengers will be conveyed through the tunnels, and the gross receipts from all sources of traffic in the same period are put at £1,540,000. Liberal estimates made by British and French engineers fix the annual expenses at £400,000, leaving a net profit of £1,140,000, of which the British proportion would be £570,000. Interest on £4,000,000 five per cent. Debentures would absorb £200,000, and the balance of the £370,000, would be equivalent to over 9 per cent on the £4,000,000 share capital. Power for electric motors to be employed in the tunnel traffic will be obtained from large generating stations, which will also supply the current required for lighting as well as compressed air for ventilation. The trains will be made up of the rolling stock of all British and Continental Railway systems excepting Spain and Russia, which at present posses different gauges. When the trunk line now in course of construction through Greece has been completed, the opening of the Channel Tunnel will shorten the small route to India by twenty-six hours.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HALF YEAR'S DIVIDENDS.

Causes Money Easier.

EXPECTED REDUCTION OF BANK-RATE.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The release of dividends has considerably eased the monetary stringency, and it is expected in Lombard Street that the Bank Rate will be reduced within a fortnight, unless the Foreign monetary situation changes for the worse.

THE LATE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

Burial at Westminster.

GREAT TRIBUTE OF PUBLIC RESPECT.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The burial of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts at Westminster Abbey took place this afternoon. The scene was most impressive. Immense crowds paid a remarkable tribute to the deceased philanthropist. On the coffin was borne a simple bunch of sweet-scented herbs, her husband's last tribute. Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales were represented.

H. M. S. "DREADNOUGHT."

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The Battleship "Dreadnought" leaves Portsmouth to-day on a three months' experimental cruise.

THE PHILIPPINE TROUBLE.

All Coloured Troops for Duty.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

All the coloured troops in the United States have been assigned for duty in the Philippines.

THE HAGUE COURT.

Two Englishmen Appointed.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

Viscount Selby and Sir Ernest Satow have been appointed to the permanent Court at the Hague.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

England vs. France.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

In a football match played at Richmond between England and France, the latter team was beaten by 41 points to 13.

NEW SIAMESE LOAN.

Three Millions to be Raised in London, Paris and Berlin.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

A new Siamese loan of three millions sterling at 4 1/2 per cent. is about to be issued in London Berlin, and Paris by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the German Asiatic Bank, and the Indo-China Banks respectively.

LAND COLLAPSE ON THE RHINE RAILWAY

Many Persons Entombed.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

A land collapse took place yesterday during the construction of the Rhine Railway. Two men were buried. A second collapse entombed a rescue party of thirty to forty.

Fresh falls took place throughout the night. Hitherto ten dead and fifteen injured have been removed.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The death is announced of General Sir Henry Percival de Bathe,

SUBMARINE EARTHQUAKE.

HUGE TIDAL WAVES IN CEYLON.

Recollections of Krakatoa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 6.

A phenomenal disturbance was recordedby the Seismograph at Colombo at 10-35 a.m. (Indian Time) on Friday, followed by abnormal waves at Hambantota on the South Coast, the watermarks recorded differing by 141 inches.

The signs indicated a great submarine disturbance south-eastward, probably at Wharton, in the deep sea, 2000 miles distant.

The waves began at 1-30 p.m., seventeen ebbs and flows being recorded before 4-25 p. m. Similar signs were witnessed during the Krakatoa earthquake.

H. M. S. PEGASUS.

Arrives Two Days Overdue at Colombo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 6.

H. M. S. Pegasus from Australia, two days over due, arrived on Saturday evening.

ISLAM MILITANT.

Extraordinary News from Egypt.

GREAT HOLY WAR FOR AFRICA.

WORK OF THE ISLAMIC UNION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 4.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London 4th January states that the *New York Herald's* Alexandria correspondent has interviewed Salel-el-Khalide, the delegate of the Islamic Union, who is carrying credentials from the head of the Senoussis. The letter addressed to the Senoussi monasteries hopes the time is approaching when Moslems will be rid of Christians. The correspondent states that the Senoussis are convinced that their chief will soon lead a large army to re-conquer Algeria, Tunis, and Egypt.

POLICE SERGEANT FINED.

For Assaulting a Gharrywala.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

Edward Wilcox, a European Sergeant of the Calcutta Police, was fined Rs. 30 in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court for assaulting a coachman who refused to obey a proper order to remove his carriage.

MR. BOOTH TUCKER.

Mission of Investigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

Mr. Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, arrived at Calcutta yesterday. On being interviewed by a representative of the *Statesman*, he said that his mission was one of investigation, but he mentioned that the Army had 25 village bands at work employing a capital of Rs. 30,000 and that the greatest interest was felt in their land colonisation schemes.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

A Cordial Send-off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji left Calcutta for Bombay by the Bengal-Nagpur Mail yesterday.

He had a cordial send-off and was garlanded, and cheered vociferously.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF CORALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

A case of corals valued at Rs. 6,000 is reported to have mysteriously disappeared from the steamer "Somali." The corals were imported from England by Messrs. Acerboni and Co. The case appeared to have been sent on the 22nd December, but not made over owing to a slight difference in the bill of lading. Christmas holidays then intervened and by the 28th of December the case had disappeared.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL SMITH

Appreciation of Indian Sympathy

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

The brother of the late Right Hon Mr Samuel Smith M. P. has telegraphed as follows to Mr Dadabai Naoroji:—"Deeply touched by the expressions of sympathy from yourself and the members of the Congress and all Indian friends"

HILL-CLIMBING COMPETITION.

Award of Prizes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 5.

The following prizes were awarded for the hill-climbing competition held in connection with the Reliability Trials from Bangalore to Madras last month by the South Indian Motor Union.

CLASS A.—Messrs. Simpson and Co.'s 8 h. p. Darracq, driven by Mr. Radcliffe.

CLASS B.—Mr. E. Bryant's 6 h. p. De Dion, driven by the Owner.

CLASS C.—Bicycles: Mr. Narasimhia's two half-rover.

LORD WENLOCK AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 5.

Lord Wenlock and party are expected at Delhi to-day.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

DOINGS AT PESHAWAR.

Dinner at Government House.

THE AMIR'S FIRST SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, JANUARY 6.

On the occasion of the Amir's visit yesterday to the Juma Musjid for prayer His Highness donated ten thousand rupees to the Imam or High Priest for repairs to the Juma Musjid building.

At the General's Garden Party on the Polo Ground in the afternoon, the Amir was extremely courteous to all the ladies who were introduced to him. Among those presented were Ladies Barrow, Deane, MacMahon and Mrs. A. H. Grant. The Amir was indeed very anxious that the ladies should be presented to him and that the whole arrangements should be exactly in accordance with ordinary methods of European society.

The Amir never misses the hours of obligatory prayers. As a noteworthy instance, towards sunset yesterday, at the Polo Ground, in the second pavilion reserved for His Highness, he with his nobles, reverently performed his devotions, there being a delicate and respectful hush among the lady and gentleman guests present at the neighbouring pavilion during this brief period. The Amir had a moment before been appreciating the stalwart and sturdy appearance of the Highland Pipers at the grand tattoo. The Amir is, as his flag denotes, an embodiment of the Church Militant though he is much too enlightened a monarch to have any sympathy with the more distorted doctrines of Mahomedanism which preach the Jahad. As an instance of his enlightened understanding, the Officer in charge of the Electric Wireless Telegraph at Landi Kotal, was quite astonished at the Amir's grasp of the whole subject which he had evidently carefully read and studied before, and had the extent of the Amir's knowledge of electrical science been generally known earlier the demonstrations at Landi Kotal would have been made of a much more technical character.

To-day forenoon had been appointed for the Amir to receive Deputations, but up to 3 p.m none had been received at the Guest House, and it is believed this part of the programme is postponed.

At 3-15 p. m. the Amir drove out in State, followed by his principal Sirdars which was also intended as a drive for the benefit of air and health, to Shai Bagh or the Municipal gardens. On his return he was engaged in prayer and afterwards gave audience to Mrs. Van Ingen Winter, His Highness Zenana Physician, who is awaiting escort to return next week to Jellalabad.

This afternoon an advance party of the Amir's Cavalry and Infantry Officers, men and followers, left by two specials, in charge of Captain Ramsay and Mr. Field, for Agra. An inspection of the first train taking some 730 men and Officers, showed carefully studied arrangements for the comfort of the Afghans, large urns of tea in each carriage and attendants being provided by the Entertainment Committee for the Sirdars and followers. Some of the Amir's Indian Attaches also travelled by train to supervise the general arrangements. The carriages were loosely occupied and not at all crowded. The Afghan horses were most docile and easily entrained though never before boxed by rail.

STATE DINNER.

The State Dinner held last evening at Government House in honor of the Amir was a surpassingly brilliant function. Mess dress was the order provided, and to so gay a picture of glittering uniforms and hard won and most honorable medals and decorations, surely feminine smiles might have been added. Unhappily for the pen of the artist, ladies were not present as guests for alto-relief effect. His Highness the Amir and a few principal nobles attended: Sirdar Mohamed Asif Khan, Sirdar Mohamed Yusuf Khan, also the Ishak-ka-Ghazi and the Maulki or Amir's Lord Chamberlain and the Military and Civil. The following is a complete list of the guests present. At the Amir's table were Sir Harold Dane, Chief Commissioner; Sir Henry MacMahon, Chief Political Officer; General Sir Edmund Barrow; Mr. H. S. Dobbs, C. I. E., Foreign Dept; General Des Voeux, Commanding the Kohat Brigade; Mr. A. H. Grant, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and of the Kabul Mission; Colonel Money, A. A. G.; Major-General Sir James Willcocks, Brigadier-General; Mr. C. E. Bunbury, Judicial Commissioner; Mr. M. F. O. Dwyer, Revenue Commissioner; Colonel Younghusband, Commanding the Guides, Mardan; Colonel Grover, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Nowshera; Colonel Wright, Commanding the Gordon Highlanders; Colonel Dickie, Commanding the Royal Engineers; Colonel the Hon'ble H. E. Maxwell, Commanding the Black Watch; Colonel Chester, Principal Medical Officer; Colonel Ingles, Divisional Judge; Colonel Westmoreland, A. A. G.; Colonel Cunliffe, Commanding the 59th Rifles; Colonel Phillips, Commanding the 28th Punjabis; Colonel Barrat, Staff Officer to the Chief Commanding; Mr. Rotton, Inspector General of Police, N.-W. Province; Colonel Dundee, R. E., Peshawar; Colonel Kerkin, Senior Medical Officer; Colonel Mellis of the 53rd Sikhs; Mr. J. L. Malley, representing the Deputy Commissioner at Peshawar; Captain Drummond of the Amir's Staff; Captain Norman, D. A. A. G. to Major-General Wilcocks; Major Godfrey, Political Agent at Malakand; Major Bird, I. M. S. of the Amir's Staff; Major Dew, Assistant Commissioner, Mardan; Colonel Stannelly, A. A. G; Colonel Hodson of the 59th Rifles; Colonel Crofts, Administrative Medical Officer; Colonel Unwin of the 21st Cavalry; Mr. Barrow, A. D. C. to General Barrow; Major the Hon'ble Forbes Sempill, Commanding the Seaforth Highlanders; Mr. Donald, Deputy Commissioners, Hasara; Major Roos Keppel, Political Agent, Khyber; Colonel Dick, Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor; Colonel Donuys, Civil Surgeon, Peshawar; Colonel Murray of the 23rd Cavalry; Captain Ramsay of the Amir's Staff; Major Low, D. A. A. G; Mr. F. H. Humphreys, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner; Captain Deacon, Senior Veterinary Officer, Peshawar; Major Fergusen Davie, Station Staff Officer, Peshawar; Major Victor Brooke, D. S. O. of the Amir's Staff; Major Sanders, Supply and Transport Officer, Peshawar; Mr. Soole of the 21st Cavalry; Captain De Saumarez, Commanding the Mountain Battery at Nowshera; Major Harvey Jones, Chief Supply and Transport Officer; Mr. Field of the 14th Sikhs, Amir's Staff; Mr. French, Railway Police Officer, in charge of the Amir's train; Mr. Bolton, Deputy Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan; Mr. Pears, Political Agent, Tochi; Mr. Pilkington, representing the Postmaster in charge of Postage arrangements of the Amir and Mr. Ewart of the Punjab Police.

Following the toast to His Majesty the King Emperor, Sir Harold Dane next proposed the health of His Highness the Amir to which His Highness replied as follows in Persian:—

THE AMIR'S GREETING.

"I regret that I am unable to address you in English, but I wish to thank you for the cordial reception you have given me and to say with what pleasure I have accepted the invitation of the Viceroy to pay this visit to the country of my friends."

The Amir then sat down and very quizzically looking across the table and spoke in English so that all could hear him: "I do speak English but not sufficiently for my tongue to utter all that is in my heart."

The Amir talked in English after dinner with everyone in the Drawing Room and talked and smoked with various Civil and Military Officers who were introduced to him. He talked in English a good deal, though wherever the conversation became at all of a technical character he spoke in Persian and occasionally, to Officers, who knew it, in Pushtu. The Amir was more than cordial to everyone and made many excellent *bon mots*. He was particularly complimentary in his remarks about the Highland Regiments whose bands he had seen that day.

He left at night when there was a great number of guests standing on the steps to see him off. The Amir had already bowed on his way out, and after shaking hands with Sir Harold Dane at the carriage, His Highnes turned to the company and said in English, "I wish good-night to you, Gentlemen."

There was extreme cordiality and courtesy and politeness throughout, shewn by the Amir and the leading Sirdars of his *entourage*. The latter have all talked with the Officers of Peshawar with the greatest freedom and affability on all subjects. They are perfectly ready to talk about the condition of affairs in their own country and are greatly interested in all questions of world-wide politics.

PERSIA'S CODE CONSTITUTION.

Curtailment of Royal Prerogatives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 5.

The *Pioneer's* Persian correspondent says that by signing the Code Constitution or "Kanun Assasse," the 5th Kajjar monarch, Mozufferuddin Shah, has for the first time in a long history of Persia put written checks upon royal prerogatives. The Persian monarch is no longer absolute ruler of the land of Iran, nor is he any more master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. No doubt, in form he remains Shahan-I-Shah (King of Kings), Zill-ul-lah (Shadow of God), and Kibleh Alam (Centre of the Universe), but in reality he has become an annuitant of the State, as the whole of the revenue of the country has been taken away from his control. It is no longer within his power to alter or over-rule the existing law of succession according to primogeniture. All Crown Jewels and State Properties which he has inherited are now public properties to be managed and disposed of by the will of Parliament. The supreme control of Persian affairs, both civil and military, has been vested in the Parliament under a Sign Manual of the King of Persia. Freedom of speech and writing has been granted unconditionally to the people of Persia, and liberal criticism of Government measures has become one of their inalienable rights. Ministers of State are now directly responsible to the orders of the Parliament, though their appointment and dismissal are subject nominally to the sanction of the King. By a special clause in the Code Constitution, succession to the Crown of Persia is vested on the direct lineal descendant of the Shah Mozufferuddin, according to primogeniture, and provision is made for the support of the Royal household somewhat on the line of the Civil List in England, in addition to the income to be derived from their private properties. The heir-apparent or "Valiadh" will have a fixed income from the revenues of the province of Azerbaijan, of which he will remain Governor-General. The King shall have power of dissolving Parliament and of summoning a new one by ordering a general election, and shall possess the right of vetoing any Act passed by Parliament. All Acts and Statutes must receive the formal sanction of the King before they become operative on the people.

The new constitution introduces large changes in the ministerial departments. Every Minister of State is now empowered to take any initiative, but is responsible to the Crown in the way that Ministers of European Governments are. Except in very urgent cases, they are not required to refer all matters to the head of the State, nor is the Grand Vazier allowed to interfere with their departmental work. All ministers are now liable to furnish full information to Parliament on requisition.

POONA MANOEUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 5.

The force for the manoeuvres will be organized as follows:—Director of Manoeuvres, Major General G. L. Richardson. Commanding Poona Division.

Staff—Lieutenant F. Gordon, A.-D.-C., 2nd Lieutenant Agha Cassim Shah, A.-D.-C.

Chief Staff Officer—A. A. G. 6th Division, Colonel H. S. Fitzgerald, C. B.; A. A. G., Major H. R. Bhore, Indian Staff College; D. A. A. G., 6th Division, A. Q. M. G. Major Vallancey, D.S.O.; D. A. Q. M. G. Intelligence, Major Wigram, M.V.O., I.S.C; D. A. A. G., Captain Loch, D.S.O; A. A. G. for Defence, Captain. Bovet, R. E.

Special Service Officers—Colonel G. A. Bell, Captain C. E. Tristram, and Captain L. Comyn, Connaught Rangers.

Attacking Force—Brigadier General R. M. Greenfeld, Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Staff—A. D. C., Captain Molloy I.S.C.; A. A. and A.Q.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel Cahusac, 121st Pioneers; D. A. A. G., Major Deas, I.S.C.; D. A. Q. M. G., Captain Capper; D.A.G. Intelligence, Captain H. R. Hopwood.

Staff—Captain of R.A., Captain Davies; Lieut-Col. of Royal Engineers, Major G. A., Lesli, R. E.; Adjt. R. E., Lieut Boy, R. E.; Asst Field Engineer, Capt. W. F. Maxwell, R. E.

Superintendent Army Signalling—Major Baker, 73rd Carnatic Infantry; P. M. O., Colonel Fooks; Provost-Marshall, Captain Gardiner, I. S. C.

Sanitary Officer—Lieut. Whitworth Jones, R. A. M. C.

Colonel on the Staff, R A., and Supply and Transport Officer have not yet been nominated.

The Divisional Troops taking part in the manoeuvers are as follows:—The 13th and 46th Brigade R. F. A., less one Battery, Howitzer Battery, No. 4 Ammunition Column, E. and 22nd Companies, 3rd Sappers and Miners, and two sections of hospitals.

The 1st Infantry Brigade, Commanding, Colonel Murray of the Royal Scots, includes the 2nd Connaught Rangers, 114th Mahrattas, 121st Pioneers, and 18th Company, Sappers and Miners.

The 2nd Infantry Brigade, Commanding, Colonel Read, C.B., Commanding Belgaum Brigade, comprise the East Lancs, 80th Carnatic Infantry, 107th Pioneers, and 19th Company Sappers and Miners.

The Cavalry Brigade, Commanding, Colonel G. A. Cookson of the 29th Lancers, includes one Battery R. F. A, representing the R. H. A, the 26th Light Cavalry, 29th Lancers, 34th Poona Horse, 2 Companies Mounted Infantry and Native Field Hospital. The 1st Echelon, consisting of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, marches on the 12th instant. The 2nd Echelon, marching on the 14th instant, comprises the Divisional Troops and the Cavalry Brigade. The 3rd Echelon, marching on the 16th, will consist of the 1st Infantry Brigade.

All units except the Cavalry Brigade, which goes into bivouac near Tranthura, will bivouac in the neighbourhood of Perrighat. The mounted infantry will be moved from the cavalry bivouac to the bivouac of divisional troops. During the course of manœuvres the return to quarters will be made in two echelons at one day's interval, the 1st Echelon marching on the 21st January and the second on the 23rd.

AMERICAN COTTON LAND.

Another Purchase by English Cotton Spinners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 5.

A special London telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated 4th January, reports that English Cotton spinners recently concluded the purchase of five thousand acres of cotton land in Lousiana.

LADY MINTO FETE.

Football Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

This evening the Lady Minto Fete Football Tournament between the Calcutta Football Club and the Mohun Bagan Football Club was played on the Calcutta Football Club Grounds, Eden Gardens, at 4 p.m. and resulted in a win for the Mohun Bagan Club. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto were present.

A VILLAGE RAID.

Afghans Carry off Cattle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

On January 1st a large band of Yajis, said to number about a hundred strong, crossed the Afghan frontier and raided the village of Wala-i-Cheona in Kurram and carried off 160 head of cattle.

G. I. P. VOLUNTEERS.

Annual Camp at Igatpuri.

Few Volunteers anywhere in the Empire can have had a more pleasant week in camp than that enjoyed by the men of the G. I. P. Railway during the past few days. Certainly no Volunteer Regiment ever went under canvas in a more romantic environment. By day the camping ground is a sun-baked plateau surrounded by rugged hills of black rock, which look as if they have been lavishly sprinkled with saw-dust. But by night, seen from a distance of half a mile the Igatpuri Camp is a sight not soon to be forgotten. The setting sun has thrown the jagged peaks of the hills into a brilliant purple background, the low tents of the camp resting at their base, and looking white and peaceful in the moonlight. Almost right up to the very doors of the tents stretches a crop of young barley, richly green in its month-old growth, and adding wondrous colour to the camp picture in the middle distance. As night settles over the scene, and the eyes of God twinkle in the azure, and scarce a sound emanates from the square of tents, the picture is that of the brighter side of war,—when the day's work is done, and pipes are lit, and the merry jest runs round, until sleep comes, and peace settles over all.

The men at Igatpuri have had a merry, yet a busy, week. They went into camp on the evening of December 27, nearly three hundred strong under Lt. Col. J. S. McNeill and the following officers: Major G. R. Webb, Captains A. C. Rumboll, E. R. Dangerfield, W. H. S. Scott and W. S. Walker, Lieuts. P. A. Edwards, I. W. Stokes, W. S. C. Glover, J. H. Fanshawe, S. D. Robertson, D. W. Kennedy, D. G. Edwards, H. J. Graham, K. H. H. Kennedy and J. H. Forbes. On December 28th when the work of the week commenced in earnest, the men were exercised by their company commanders in company drill and fire control. The camp was then inspected by the Commanding Officer, and in the afternoon the officers and non-commissioned officers were instructed in semaphore signalling.

On December 29 the battalion marched out to the hills, where they made sangars of railway sleepers, stones and sandbags. The men put in a turn, also, with the pick and the shovel. When the temporary entrenchments were completed the entrenching party were attacked by a composite company, and some useful tactics were practised. In the afternoon of the same day the candidates geing up for their proficiency examination were instructed in semaphore signalling.

On Sunday, there was a Church parade on the parade-ground by the Rev. Mr. Eykin, the Chaplain at Parel. On New Year's Eve the battalion were put through some interesting field manœuvres, and a lecture was delivered to the efficiency candidates by Captain and Adjutant J. W. Garwood, the staff officer, of the Royal Scots. A dance took place in the evening.

On New Year's Day there was a ceremonial parade in celebration of Proclamation Day. In the afternoon the officers took part in a revolver competition, and the buglers and signallers had a trial of skill in their own particular department. There was a short programme of sports, and at night the camp was illuminated by the ruddy glow of a bonfire. On the second day of the year the proficiency candidates were examined by the Adjutant, while the remainder of the battalion was exercised by Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill. A lecture by the Adjutant followed for officers and non coms. and the regiment practised with ball ammunition. A concert was given in the Institute, a large number of talented songsters being present for the occasion. Another musical event followed on Thursday in the Sergeants' Mess, and there was a lecture in the shamiana.

On Friday morning, news was circulated through the camp by the Headquarters staff that a raid had been made on the Station of Igatpuri during the night of January 3rd by a party of dacoits, about 150 strong, armed with fire-arms. The Volunteers in Igatpuri were called upon yesterday to hold the station buildings until reinforcements, which had been wired for to Bombay and Bhusawal, had arrived upon the scene.

It was afterwards reported that the official statement had underestimated the strength of the enemy and that the figure should have been given as 1,500 instead of 150. However strong was the force opposed to them, however, the Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, attacked the heights seized by the dacoits during the night, and ere the day of battle had drawn to a close the opposing force was entirely annihilated, reinforcements being rendered unnecessary.

It is, perhaps, necessary to explain that the dacoits were represented by six dummy guns and by a number of falling plates, heads and shoulders, placed in screened positions on a succession of ridges up the slope and the brow of the hill to the south-west of Talegaon village. At the commencement of the attack the battalion marched down a road in the direction of the Ghats for about two miles, when they were formed up in line and were addressed by the Officer Commanding. Ball ammunition was then served out to the men.

Capt. Scott's Company, less one section, was detailed to cover the advance of the main attack, and opened fire at the targets at a range of 1,500 yards. The first shots were seen to strike on the ground near the targets, and the heavy fire was then opened. This was a smart piece of work, as the range had to be estimated by guess work, no range finders being available. Under cover of this fire the main body advanced and a flanking party, under Captain Dangerfield, with the object of cutting off the enemy should he try to retire round the spur south of Talegaon village, was sent off on the left. The attack was then pushed forward vigorously and two successive ridges were carried, all the falling plates having been knocked down, thus permitting the advance to continue. The ranges varied from about 700 to 200 yards, and finally, the firing line having been gradually thickened, a heavy fire was opened on the main position, on two knolls, where there were head and shoulder targets. The "cease fire" was then sounded and the battalion re-assembled. The targets were then checked, a percentage of thirteen hits being scored, a result which, considering the small size of the targets, was distinctly good.

At the conclusion of the operations the battalion was formed on the parade ground and medals presented to nine non-commissioned officers and men were presented with long-service medals. Brigade-General Greenfield then addressed the men, saying he was well pleased with what he had seen, particularly with the long-range firing at the guns. He observed that at a range of 1,500 yards the first shot fired struck within a yard or two of the target, and all the other shots were well-placed. He congratulated the battalion on the way they were turned out, and on their excellent appearance. He said that during their operations the fine effect was good and that the scheme was a practical one, and had evidently been carefully thought out. The ground was well adapted to the nature of the operations and the men took good advantage of all available cover. The officers were personally congratulated upon the success of the attack by Major Baynes. The General wished the men a Happy New Year.

During the afternoon the battalion was formed up into semi-square formation and prizes were handed to the successful marksmen of the year by Mrs. Rickards. While addressing the men at the conclusion of this function, Colonel Rickards made an amusing reference to one of the crack shots of the regiment. "Lance-Corporal Holley," he said "was so profusely embellished with medals for proficiency that he looked like a Christmas tree decked out for the festive season."

In the evening a few guests were present with the officers at dinner, which was followed by a dance in the really splendid ballroom into which an iron-roofed shed had been converted, with a wonderful canvas-covered floor under which it was almost impossible to believe that the railway metals ran. There appears to be a wealth of ingenuity running to waste at Igatpuri. The hall was wondrously embellished with tiny flags, but there was a Christmassy glow upon the laughing cheeks of the young lasses of Igatpure that outrivalled the bright colours of the decorations, and imparted a good old English atmosphere to the festivities.

DEATH OF SIR MAHOMED AKRAM KHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

Nawab Sir Mahomed Akram Khan the Nawab of Anb who received the title of K. C. S. I. in 1889 died on the 4th instant.

BERLIN LETTER.

REICHSTAG DISSOLVED.

Germany's Public Works.

BERLIN, DECEMBER 21.

On the 13th of December when Jaures heard in the lobby of the French chamber of deputies, that Prince Bulow had dissolved the Reichstag, by command of the Kaiser, because it had refused the credit demanded by the government, he is said to have exclaimed.

"That is impossible, it is a piece of madness! now you see what I have always said, how necessary it is to deal cautiously with such a government." The next day he wrote in his newspaper "L'Humanite." "By this act Germany has sunk to the level of the Russian government which dissolved the Duma."

If Jaures knew anything about the German constitution they could not possibly write such a sentence. Evidently he is not aware of the fact that the federal governments by reason of the imperial constitution are empowered to dissolve the Reichstag and to bring about a general election. In the main, this arrangement is thoroughly democratic in character, since by its appeal to the nation, which has to erect a new parliament, it is able to counteract the arbitrary moods of parliamentary majorities, which have lost touch with the electors. By possessing this power to dissolve the Reichstag the government is further in important questions independent of the accidental majorities arising from the coalition of parties, without on the other hand being liable to an arbitrary exercise of its power, because the dissolving of the Reichstag can only take place, when the government believes that in the question at issue it has the nation on its side. Now, this is the case in the present instance. The strongest party in the Reichstag the catholic centre fully conscious of its power had begun to exert pressure on the imperial government and the administration. This was felt by the government to be unendurable. Formerly this clerical party was nothing more than the body of representatives for the German Catholics, who are really in the minority compared with the protestants of Germany. The centre was able to give effect to its wishes, so far as these represented the will of its constituents and the government has always shown itself ready to meet the centre half way. When, however, the clericalists instead of being content to represent the religious opinions of their constituents, for which purpose they were specially elected, began to misuse their mandate and to exercise a strong and selfish pressure on the government, the latter being determined to discharge its national task could no longer tolerate such a course of action. When the centre rejected the supplementary estimates for the South West African Colony although it has previously voted hundreds of millions of marks for this purpose, and refused to grant the sum of nine million marks which it could not help seeing was absolutely necessary it was perfectly evident that the centre intended to demonstrate its power and to force the government under its yoke. When the leaders of this party on personal grounds alone felt themselves bound to vote against the interests of the nation, against the simple national demand, the government was compelled to assume that the clericalists, were not voicing the opinions of their constituents, that, in fact, their vote was not the vote of the nation, and so it decided to dissolve the Reichstag and to appeal to the people. The question at issue then, is the repulsion of the estravagant political claims of the catholic centre, and not all a conflict with catholicism as a religion. Just as little can the vote of the Reichstag be regarded as an antinational demonstration on the part of the people. In this question the centre has only the support of a portion of its constituency. The various parties are already commencing the election conflict which is being waged on a matter of national importance. How far the people as a whole recognise this, is manifest from the fact that the election cries of all parties, even of the social democrats, appeal to the voters to protect the national honour.

A RAILWAY MUSEUM.

It was a happy thought on the part of the Prussian ministry for Public Works to make use of the large hall in the Hamburg Station, which is no longer required for booking purposes since the state has taken into its own hands, and unified, the former boards of management, by converting it into a museum. There the public can now see in concrete form the history of railway developments in various branches. Considering what an important factor railway travelling is in our modern life, such a museum is sure to awaken great interest on the part of the public.

The representation here of the various attempts which have been made to attain smoothness in travelling by means of improving the permanent way and the embedding and binding together of the rails enables us to appreciate the experience which has been gained in this direction. The ever-increasing weight of the rails, the greater care with which the rails are secured to the sleepers the various methods of connecting ends in the construction of the rails, all these together with the accompanying printed explanations awaken in us the feeling that railway engineers have tried every possible means of reducing to a minimum the shaking and jolting incidental to fast travelling. There are even full sized examples of the permanent ways in use on the American, French, and the London and North Western Lines, and these again can be compared with the systems employed in Germany. The improvements in the points and crossing in particular show with what unwearying efforts progress has been made during the last decade. By means of

MODELS AND RELIEF MAPS

the most modern railway stations in Germany are represented in an attractive fashion. Likewise a number of bridges and tunnels are exhibited, amongst which is the famous Weichsel Bridge near Dirschau constructed on an exceptionally large scale. When this bridge was first built in the middle of the last century it created an epoch in the history of bridgemaking. The models of signalling apparatuses and of appliances for securing safety occupy a relatively large section of the allotted space, and rightly so, seeing that the confidence of the public depends most of all upon their reliability. Visitors are permitted to set many of these apparatuses in motion so that they may convince themselves as to the working of the mechanism. To illustrate the development of railway telegraphy and other uses of electricity in the service of public safety there is an almost complete series of models which the curators gladly explain on request. What is most attract

ing of the railways, statutes, shares, bonds, and records of the various companies which have been dissolved since the state took over their entire stock. Similarly railway finance, the regulating of the relations between officials and workman, the arrangements for the railway police, railway hygiene —all these too can be studied in the museum. In short, nothing has been forgotten which gives to modern railways their historical background, their power of achievement and their manifold popular interest.

In the artistic circles of Berlin just now unmistakeable changes of a very significant kind are taking place. Bruno Paul one of the most capable and gifted representatives of modern German art industry, has been called from Munich to Berlin to become the principal of the school connected with the Museum of Art Industry. And now, a second and still more important item of news is announced, viz that Alfred Messel has been appointed director of royal buildings, and is to superintend the erection of the new museums which have been already planned. A glance at the personalities of these two artists will at once show the significence of these events. Bruno Paul has just recently achieved a great success in connection with the exhibition held at Dresden. His designs for rooms were marked by excellent taste, superior execution, and by their natural and cheerful aspect. That he was able to design with success at the same time a large reception room, a comfortable room in an ordinary house, and the cabinet of the chief minister of the government, bears witness to the many-sided character of his conspicuous ability. He belongs to that class of artists, who have left their hobbledehoy period behind, and who are the representatives of a mature modern German art industry, which is of sterling character and full of good taste. Alfred Messel is without doubt

THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE GERMAN ARCHITECTS

architects. He is a Hessian by birth and studied architecture in Berlin. His work too is most varied in characters. He has designed banks, private dwellings, villas, palaces and large public buildings. To these belong the offices of the National Insurance Co. in Berlin, and the splendid new national museum in Darmstadt, an edifice detraying exceptional ingenuity of style, and throughly artistic even to the smallest details. Wertheim's stores in Berlin, a gigantic building, has made him more famous than any other of his triumphs. In the older portion of this building he developed the principle of the frame-work construction to its fullest consequences, and in the newer part he departed from this principle to secure greater beauty and freedom.

His buildings are the work of a man who is a complete master of the styles of the past, who can make use of them with unerring judgment and taste, and who at the same time knows how to further develop and to animate them with modern feeling. He is not one of those architects who are before everything else modern, neither is he one who regards the past as possessing the acme of wisdon ; and when the building of the new museums is committed to him, we may be quite sure that he will produce something which for originality and taste will take a high rank. As to the plans for these new structures nothing definite is yet known ; all that is certain is that they are to be on a grand scale and to contribute very materially to the importance of Berlin as an art centre. Both these men, Paul and Messel, have this feature in common, that they stand most decidedly on the side of artistic progress, and the securing of such brilliant talents for Berlin must be regarded as a piece of exceptional good fortune and also as a wise choice on the part of the Kaiser and the government.

L. ASCH.

DRAMA AT THE GAIETY

"Two Little Vagabonds"

This combined dramatic effort of Messrs. George R. Simms and Arthur Shirley was produced by the Bandmann Company on Saturday night before a large and appreciative audience. The piece though played exceedingly well was at times confusing and the inaudible enunciation of some of the players added to this confusion.

A word about the play. "Barbara" who though married to John Scarth is secretly betrothed to Captain Darville who writes to her imploring her to leave Scarth and elope with him. He reminds her in this letter that he is the father of her child and entreats her for this reason to come to him. This letter is without signature and to ensure safety is addressed to Marion Thornton. The letter unfortunately falls into John Scarth's hands and he gives it to Marion Thornton in the presence of her husband George Thornton who has just returned from abroad. Thornton grows suspicious and insists on reading the letter. He is astonished at the contents. His wife offers explanations, but he is so overcome with jealousy and rage at the very thought of Marion's sin and deception and refuses to listen to her. He threatens to shoot her, but on second thoughts he changes his mind and decides to punish her more severely. He gives away her child to the "Gaffer," a common thief, whom he discovers in the act of pilfering in his rooms.

Seven years elapse. The scene changes to the "Gaffer's" Caravan in the roadside hard by the Church where Marion and George were married. We see here Dick the child of Marion, and Wally, his chum being brought up 'midst poverty and sin as vagabonds under the care of the "Gaffer" and his drunken spouse "Biddy Mullins". George Thornton unable to stand the strain of being parted from Marion whom he loved and still loves so madly visits the Church on the anniversary of his wedding day. He meets Marion there and implores her to forgive him for the great wrong he has done her, but Marion's love for him has changed to hate and she is unforgiving. She asks only for her child. Thornton determined to win back his wife's affection, seeks out the Gaffer and demands the child. Dick has disappeared, but the "Gaffer" gets out of the difficulty by passing Wally off in his place. Marion believing Wally to be her child is overjoyed to get her child back and takes him to her bosom and cherishes him as only a mother can. A week passes. From something Wally lets drop in his conversation, she discovers her mistake. The grief and pain she is caused by this discovery is indefinable. She accuses her husband of imposing on her and denounces him as a scoundrel. Wally finds that his supposed mother has changed towards him and while bemoaning his lot Dick accidentally turns up hungry and in rags. Marion allows Wally's old chum to stay. Dick eventually recognises the scene of his childhood days and Marion at last finds in Dick her real lost child. In the end Wally dies in attempting to save Dick from the "Gaffer's" gang and the curtain falls on one of the most pathetic and thrilling pieces ever written.

George Thornton was admirably played by Mr. Claude King who is an actor born. Miss Florence Hamer in the role of Marion Thornton displayed considerable talent. The character was an extremely difficult one, but she seemed to literally "live" her part throughout the piece. Miss Lillian Lloyd and Miss Helen Grenville were excellent in the title role. It is difficult to separate them. They both played exceedingly well and we do not think a better rendering of Dick and Wally, the two little Vagabonds, is possible. Mr. Clifford Brown impersonated the Gaffer. The part suited him down to the ground and he was very much at home. perhaps too much so in his business transactions with George Thornton. The minor parts were cleverly sustained, and if the whole company would only remember how very faulty the acoustic properties of the Gaiety are and speak out the piece, would have been as perfect as one could desire.

The Company stage "His House in order" to-night, a piece that took London by storm only a short while ago.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "BALDUINO."

The following passengers arrived here yesterday morning by s. s. "Balduino" :—

From New York—Mr and Mrs F S Buckingham, Miss E Buckingham, Miss A Buckingham, Mr C H Brubaker, F G and Mrs J Ingham, Mr Dinham, Mr Oliver, F P and Mrs Eicher, Miss Eicher, Miss Hoffmann, Miss Lively, Master T Lowson, Miss E Miller, Miss J Powell, Miss Woodworth.

From Genoa and Naples—Father Anthony, Mr H F and Mrs Arbuthnott, Mr T D and Mrs Berring, Mrs Elsie, Mr P Bonelli, Mr Chasteriez, Father Constant, Mr J Cromell, Father, E Durand, Mr G Gollier, Father, D Hammell, Father Honore' Father, Ives, Mr G P Murshan, Mr P M Murshan, Miss Murshan and Nurse, Mr and Mrs R G Rodgers and child, Mr and Mrs Stiller, Father Vitel, Mr B and Mrs Wertheimer, Mr F and Mrs [illegible]

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

THERE was quite a full attendance at the races and it was pleasant to see Lady Jenkins again, after a long absence since her sad loss some time ago, on the course, where her sporting nature is so well appreciated. It was a card full of Arab races, three of the seven being amongst the newly landed ones and it is surprising how the public can run their heads against the enemy in these events after the bitter experiences of the past. A decided victory for the pencil brigade, the racing was scarcely tip-top and fields, except for new blood, were small and it was not surprising to see some most erratic running.

Opening with the Selling Plate only four figured on the card and presumably on the good turn he had done punters previously, rather than on form. Court-martial was immediately installed favourite and started at odds on with Sabig just short of twos with some Stable money for turn of luck who must have under-rated the ease with which Court-martial won on the previous outing. Disturbing to some was the way in which Sabig was lathering in the Paddock which scarcely upheld the opinion expressed by many that he had been worked to a st ndstill. As was only to be expected on form Sabig won anyhow. He soon took command from Court-martial, who then gave way to Turn of Luck, and came away as he liked in the straight where Turn of Luck's light with Court-martial wasshort-lived.

The first of the three divisions of the New Comers' Plate followed and a taking looking chest nut Lucky Prince was made favourite from Lender, and both were prominent but had to give way to Lailan, a strongly built grey who should train on well, he and led from start to finish where C. B. comfortably staved off the Favourite's challenge.

With five of Bramji's Stable figuring in the Midget Handicap it is not surprising that four of these had the pencil put through their names leaving Hermit to represent them in a field of three. The good thing it was for him was early apparent on the board, though a steady flow for Zurriff allowed investments at far better odds than could have been expected. Hermit, Zurriff, Bourbon was the order from pillar to post and with the public so contented further comment may be unnecessary. The running of the race was, however, somewhat unique, or should be, when one considers a pony carrying a crusher of 9st. 13lbs, cutting out the pace from two at 7st. 12lbs. and 6st. 11lbs. and so fast did William's Sleep in his confidence that there was quite a race at the finish when Zurriff gamely answered the whip which was not stinted by Kanad.

Second of the Newcomers' Plate had a promising lot paraded though the pick of the bunch did not show up well. To start with a very racy looking grey, Commandor, was left but showed a rare turn of speed at the finish, whereas Shah Line got away so badly that he was not persevered with. Rajput made his own running and won comfortably though a different winner probably would have been returned had Rackhan, the favourite kept straight. As it was, he came with a tremendous run at the bend but shot right out on to the litter and finished his race there. Matlik just missed his place but is sure to train on well.

The Marine Lines Plate provided the best race of the day and, with Bandit II. out of it, Nooman was installed favourite with a strong call on King Cobweb from the right quarter. Royal naturally cut out the pace till Skylark caught him and at the bend Shella drew up when the race looked to be between these two. It was a ding dong finish from the distance to the post and though Shalla actually got in front, Oomerkhan kept Skylark so hard at it that he just popped his head in front on the post. Nooman answered well to the rib-binders administered by the Native jock on his back and in coming very close to the leaders upset King Cobweb's pot. The last named is known to be a crawler and the position he occupied to very near home was the one best calculated to lose him the race. Kassim should have had a strong hand in the race and one can only suppose they were not ready though this cannot apply to Vasco.

A fine betting race was the Bedouin Plate in which Vedas, Darby and Shanwar went out at evens twos and threes. Vedas early assumed the lead from Shanwar and Caravan and increased it to six lengths and after a pull at him at the bend, Ames had the race won though he was taking no chances. Caravan ran a good horse and after beating Shanwar, who came again fast but very late, he got his place behind Antica who seems to be improving to some time whereas Darby could never give his backers any hope. So strongly has the impression grown that Vedas is a rogue and backless in immediately anything gets near him that he was adorned with blinkers. It would be pleasant were this pony given a chance to give the lie to this supposition as, so far, he has given no cause for it as when a pony is rashed away and ran to a standstill he cannot be expected to have much left for a last effort.

The Third Newcomers' parade included some likely ones with Phiroz causing no little excitement as they were being walked round though fortunately caught before doing any damage. The hot tip was Liberal, and a fine, upstanding grey he is, but he made no show in the race and has yet to be tamed down a bit. Sirree was well backed but after lying well up at the bend turned it up completely. Following the example of others, Little Sanaya led throughout and after seeing Salamic fall back won comfortably. Toy put in a very fast, late finish and only landed ahead behind Squire who was going strong on the outside.

Details :—

Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 10 down to Rs. 400. Allowance—Ponies not won race value Rs. 150 or over, 4lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr P B Avasia's bl a h Sabig, 8st 11bs .....Ames 1
Mr Vaid's ch a h Court Martial, 7st 9lbs .....Kamad 2
Mr R G Baldock's b a h Turn of Luck, 7st 12lbs Leach 3
Also Ran :—German Gold 8st 3lbs.

(Winner trained by C Bleach.)

Betting :—6 to 4 on Court Martial, 7 to 4 against Sabig, 6 to 1 Turn of Luck and 20 to 1 German Gold.

The Race :—From a good start Court-Martial jumped away but shortly gave way to Sabig and Turn of Luck, less than a length dividing each of the first three. Just before the bend Sabig increased his lead to two lengths and here Court-Martial began to close up. In the straight Sabig went away very easily and won by four lengths near the stand, Turn of Luck and Court-Martial had a fight of which did not last long as the latter staying on beat him by a length ; poor fourth. Time—1 min. 8 secs.

The First New Comers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arab's 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1906. 14 hands to carry 9st 7lbs. W. I. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a Lailan 9st 11b ...C B Mahomed 1
Mr Kartas' ch a h Lucky Prince 8st 9lbs, F Williams 2
Mr Salim Abdul Rahman's ch a h Ragub, 7st 5lbs .....Etul 3
Mr Fatteh Alla Essack's g a h Lander,9st 11b Kamad 4

Also Ran :—Tabriz 9st 11b. Daham 8st 9lbs. Flicker 8st 3lbs ed. 8st 6lbs. Purvez 8st ed. 8st 3lbs, Little Toy 7st 11lb ed. 8st 1lbs, Young Kolah 7st 8lbs.

(Winner trained by C B Mahomed.)

Betting :—6 to 4 against Lucky Prince, 3 to 1 Lender 4 to 1 Purvez, 6 to 1 Lailan, 10 to Tabriz and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—They were not long in getting off to a good start when Lailan took the lead a good length in front of Ragub with the field well up and Lender, Tabriz and Lucky Prince conspicuous. At the bend the race seemed to lie between the front batch and Lailan was going very well. When Lucky Prince came up to challenge the former he did not need much shaking up to keep the Favourite off and win well by a length. Ragub stuck to his guns finely and finished a head further off with Lender close up. Time—55 2-5 secs.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.

Winner, Rs. 500 ; second, Rs. 200 ; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's b a h Hermit, 9-13.....Williams 1
Mr. Vaid's g a h Zurriff 7-12 .....Kamad 2
Mr. A.M. Bushari's b a h Bourbon, 6-4 ed 6-11...Native 3

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

Betting :—7 to 4 Hermit ; 6 to 4 against Zurriff and 10 to 1 Bourbon.

THE RACE :—From a level start Hermit led out and waited half a length in front of Zurriff with Bourbon a good length behind. After a couple of furlongs Williams let the Favourite out a bit and rounded the bend, keeping well in, close on three lengths ahead. Bourbon was palpably out of it but Zurriff gave chase in earnest and gradually gained till opposite the stand there seemed a chance of his catching Hermit who, however, when asked got going again and won by half a length; four between next two:—Time—1min. 8 1-5 secs.

THE SECOND NEW COMERS' PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1906. 14 hands to carry 9st. 7lbs. W. I. Distance—½ mile.

Mr. A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 7st 8lbs.....Native 1
Mr. Hajee Ally Khaderi's ch a h Little John, 6st. 10lbs.....Dhondi 2
Mr. Hamad Hassoon's g a h Commander 8st. 6lbs.....Native 3
Mr. Ibrahim Mana's g a h Matlik, 7st, 11, cd 7st. 12lbs .....Abdoola 4

ALSO RAN :—Madras 8st. 7lbs. Rackhan 8st. 9lbs. Shah Line 8st 3lbs ed. 8st. 4lb. Grey Boy 8st. 3lbs. Jalmood 7st 11lbs ; Happy Land 7st. 8lbs.

(Winner trained by Ahmed Ella Bux).

Betting :—Evens Rackhan, 3 to 1 against Happy Land, 6 to 1 Commander and Shah Line, 10 to 1 Matlik and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE :—Matlik, Rajput and Reckhan showed out from a bunched field, of which Commander and Shah Line got away badly. Rachan came with a great rush just before the bend and at the turn went out on to the litter. From here Rajput came away and held Little John very safe, winning by a length and a half. Commander came very late and beat Matlik for third place, half behind the second. Time :—55 1/5 secs.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 500 ; second, Rs. 200 ; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Skylark 9st. 13 lbs. Oomer Khan 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Shella 7st. 7lbs. carried 7st. 12 lbs. C. B. Mahomed 2
Mr. M. A. Khan's ch a h Nooman 6st. 13 lbs.... Native 3
Capt. Marchant's b a h King Cobweb 7st. 10 lbs. carried 7st. 11 lbs.....Bond 4

Also ran.—Bendigo 9st 1 lb ; Berlin 8st. 12 lbs. ; Vasco 8st. 10 lbs.; Gladiator 8st. 9 lbs., Sandow 8st. 7 lbs.; Royal 8st, 3 lbs. ; Makhool 7st. 6 lbs., ; Highborn 7st. 6 lbs., Panala II. 7st. 3 lbs.

(Winner trained by Ahmed Ella Bux).

Betting.—3 to 1 against Nooman, 5 to 1 King Cobweb, Bendigo and Berlin, 6 to 1 Vasco and Makool, 8 to 1 Gladiator and longer odds the rest. Skylark twelves.

The Race.—Royal, as usual, led out but Skylark kept him close company and Shella came up at the half mile where the last was seen of Royal. On nearing the bend Makhool, Nooman and King Cobweb followed the greys who were pactically level on turning into the straight It was a desperate race to the post where Skylark drew out by a head. In the run in Nooman came fast, beat King Cobweb easily and finished half a length behind Shalla.

Time.—1 min. 52 1/5 secs.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 900 or over or flat races value Rs. 150 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 900. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over, once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; thrice, 10lbs ; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Goculdas and A Nanjee's ch a h Vedas, 9s 2lb .....Ames 1
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's g a h Antica 8st 6lbs..Kamad 2
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Caravan, 7st 13lbs...Native 3
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar, 8st 11lbs Williams 4

Also ran :—Darby 8st 8lbs ; Honey 8st 11b ; Sabah 7st 12lbs ; carried 8st 3lbs ; Nagashi 7st 2lbs.

(Winner trained by W A Fowler.)

Betting :—Evans Vedas, 2 to 1 against Darby, 3 to 1 Shanwar, 7 to 1 Antica and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—A perfect start and after a time Vedas went away and before three furlongs held a lead of six lengths and, after an easy at the bend, went away again and won anyhow by lengths. Shanwar followed at the start and gave way to Darby who soon fell back to let Caravan follow the Chesnut till Antica came on the outside and beat him by a length and a half ; good fourth.

Time :—1min 22 secs.

THE THIRD NEW COMERS' PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1906. 14 hands to carry 9st. 7lbs. ; W. I. Distance.—½ mile.

Mr Syed Naji bin Syed Rasheed's g a h Little Sanaya, 7st 11lbs.....Native 1
Mr Mahomed Ismail's g a h Squire 7st 11lbs. Native 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Toy 7st 11lbs.....Kamad 3
Mr Hoosain bin Zaher's ch a h Salamic 8st 12lbs Heeroo 4

Also ran :—Phiroz 9st 11b ; Rains 9st 11b ; Thuyyar 8st 9lbs ; Engine 8st 3lbs ; Liberal 8st 7lbs ; Sirree 7st 8lbs ; Collector 7st 5lbs.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.)

Betting :—9 to 4 against Liberal ; 3 to 1 Sirree ; 4 to 1 Toy ; 6 to 1 Squire, Rains, Salanic, and Thuyyar 8 to 1 Engine, 12 to 1 Little Sanaya.

The Race.—Little Sanaya led out with Salanic at his girth and they led Sirree by a length but at the bend he had shot his bolt and Salanic followed suit at the distance. This left Little Sanaya with a clear lead and he won easily by a length and a half. Toy came fast on the outside at the finish and got within a head of Squire.

Time :—55 secs.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

The Tolly-Gunj Steeple Chases have now ended with two meetings and have brought their wonted tale of grief. The racing to-day was not up to the standard of the first day. The fields ruled small throughout the afternoon and the reason for this, of course, was the big casualty list on the first day. Of these, Olga being dead, Good Chap, Lady George and both Mr. Locke's chasers, Baron II. and Look Out being *hors de combat*, Dr. Hart struck all his lot out, as after Tuesday's grief he did not care to take the risk of running his horses, Decoration, Loch, Lochie and Aberfoyle.

I am glad that I have not a single fall to chronicle with respect to to-day's sport, though the Tolly-gunj Plate accounted for the pulling up of Senator after the second fence, where he floundered and broke his saddle on landing The same race accounted for a much worse accident to that fine and promising horse Olynthus, belonging to Messrs. Jones and Pugh. The horse was going splendidly up two fences from home where he looked all over the winner ; but here he injured himself so badly that he had to be taken home in an ambulance.

Seclusion would probably have beaten Kipling again had she not blundered badly in landing over the water and injured herself thereby. In the Hunter's Handicap Steeple Chase, for which only four, out of six were left in, went to post Lord Harry in spite of his crushing weight of 13 stone accepted, and was installed a warm favourite. He justified expectations and won handsomely, though he gave his backers an exciting time. Going to the open ditch on the far side he was so far behind that it seemed quite impossible, he could ever get up to his field. However, from here he began to warm up and got on terms with his field at the last fence. Up the straight Lady Gold carried her owner, Dr. Hossack, all over the place and consequently finished last, otherwise she might have troubled the winner. Captain Holdon by his win yesterday on Lord Harry has achieved a record never likely to be beaten. This is the fourth Hunters' Steeple Chase he has won on Lord Harry in succession. Mr. Maurice Turner may regret having sold Bull's Eye as he won the Pony Handicap Steeple Chase from Foot-Light in spite of the fact that he was carrying 9 lbs. overweight A. Hoyt rode him very nicely and all were very pleased to see this good horseman not only in saddle again after the bad fall he sustained on Tuesday, but also riding the winner of a field of only five runners, that went out for the Suburban Plate for which Wales was served up Favourite with Strathopey next in demand. The winner turned up, however, in Coronet, a very nice sturdy out of a horse, belonging to the importer, Mr. Reynolds. A very exciting finish took place between him and Strathspeg which he won by the narrow margin of a neck, while Wales and Craig dead-heated for the second place eight lengths away. There were four Runners only for the Pony Hunters Handicap Steeple Chase, but here again an exciting struggle was expected between Mistle Bird, Energy and Zig-zag, Energy starting Favourite. Zig-zag was nicely ridden by Mr. Evers made full use of his light impost making running which brought a very big concession to him. Bearing the fact that Mistle Bird carried 11 st, the thereby was getting 4½ stone from Mistle Bird and Energy. It was quite an exciting tussle down the Straight between the three of them. Colina was again victorious on the list in the first Divided Handicap of the Kiosk Plate, while the infirm Defendant got home is the second one.

HUNTER'S HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE.

Captain Holden's Lord Harry 13st..... Owner 1
Mr. Ever's Cain 9st. 7 lbs..... Owner 2
Mr. Glen's Orphan Boy 10st. 2 lbs. (carried 10st. 4 lbs.) Owner 3
Dr. Hossack's Lady Gold 11st. 10lbs..... Owner 4

Betting :—6 to 4 against Lord Harry ; 2 to 1 against Cain ; 4 to 1 Lady Gold and 8 to 1 Orphan Boy.

The Race.—Orphan Boy went to the front, closely followed in order by Cain and Lady Gold with Lord Harry lying a long way last. Then after getting over water Lady Gold and Cain were leading alternately from Orphan Boy while Lord Harris was gradually creeping up and coming to the last fence had got up to the others. Then Lady Gold, however, here held a clear lead and was going very strong, but turned wide and was passed by Lord Harry, Cain and Lady Gold in the turn and Lord Harry came away and won by two and half lengths, with one length between the third and fourth.

Time.—5 minutes and 26 seconds.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 25 on the winner, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for places.

PONY HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHACE.

Goculdas and Nanjee's Bull's-eye 6st. 13 lbs, (carried 7st. 6 lbs.) Alloyt 1
Walmsley's Foot-light 10st. 7 lbs..... Hoyt 2
Bham's Discussing 9st. 7 lbs..... Drew 3

Betting.—Evens Foot-light ; 6 to 4 against Bull's-eye and 4 to 1 against Discussing.

The Race.—Discussion, attended by Footlight with Bull's-eye, six lengths off the third, led for almost the whole of the first circuit. Then Footlight attended by Bull's-eye led round till after last fence when Bull's-eye stayed out Foot-light in the run home and won by three lengths with ten lengths between the second and third. Time—5 min, 14 1/5 secs.

The Total isator paid Rs. 27 on the winner ; Rs. 12 for places.

THE TOLLY-GUNGE PLATE,

Marshall's Kipling 11st 2lbs.....Sheldrake 1
Jones and Pugha's Olynthus 9st 12lbs.....Northmore 2
Apcar's Seclusion 10st 5lbs.....Hoyt 3

Also ran Senator, 9st 12lbs.

Betting.—Evens Kipling ; 6 to 4 against Seclusion 3 to 1 Olynthus and 12 to 1 Senator.

The Race.—Olynthus attended by Senator and followed a few lengths off by the other two showed the way to far side of, the course where Senator a saddlery broke and he was pulled up, Olynthus soon held a clear lead, followed in close order by Kipling and Seclusion, The latter dropped her hind legs in the water in front of the Stand and must have got a strain, for she was not running as well after this and lay last all through. Kipling caught up to Olynthus two fields from home, and staying him out in the run home, won by eight lengths with one and half between the second and third.

Time.—6 mins. 37 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 24 on the winner and Rs. 15 for places.

THE SUBURBAN PLATE.

Mr. Reynold's Coronet 10st. 4lbs. .....Thomas 1
Mr. Apcar's Strathspey 10st. 4lbs. .....Sheldrake 2
Capt. Holden's Craig 10st 7lbs. .....Murphy 3

Beaumount's Wales 10st. 10lbs., Hoyt dead was for the third place.

Also ran King Pin, 10st. 12lbs.

Betting :—5 to 4 against Wales ; 3 to 1 against Strathspey ; 6 to 1 each King's Pin and Coronet and 10 to 1 Craig.

The Race.—Coronet at once went to the front and settled down with the lead closely attended by Strathspey and King Pin. Then Wales with Craig was lying in the rear. After three fields King Pin fell back into the third place behind Strathspey and shortly was passed by Wales. Then the order was—Coronet, Strathspey, Wales, King Pin and Craig, and this was preserved all along for side the second time, and two fields from home Strathspey lay half length behind Coronet ; till coming over the last fence he lost little grounds but seemed to be going the better. One of the two in the run home, but Coronet lifted out and won by a neck with eight lengths from the dead heater's third place.

Time—8mts. 14secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 105 on the winner ; Rs. 34 and Rs. 7 for places.

PONY HUNTERS' HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE.

Glen's Zigzag 8st. 9lbs. .....Mister 1
Evers' and Pugha's Mistle Bird, 11st. 7lbs.....Owner 2
Holmes' Energy, 11st. 5lbs.....Mister 3
Barrow Holder's Path-finder 11st. (carried) 11st. 6lbs. .....Owner 4

Betting—6 to 4 against Energy ; 5 to 2 against Mistle Bird and Zig-zag and 6 to 1 Path-finder.

The Race.—Zigzag went off with the lead, followed in order by Energy, Mistle Bird and Path-finder, and this order was preserved all through till the second circuit three fields from home. Mistle Bird displaced Energy and then after leading over the last fence Mistle Bird and Energy made their effort, but Zig-zag lasting out won by three-quarter lengths with a bad fourth.

Time—5mts. 31 2/5secs.

The Totalisation paid Rs. 39 on the winner ; Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 for places.

FIRST KIOSK PLATE DIVIDED HANDICAP.

Bomed's Cobna 7st. 7lbs.....Faster 1
Dass' Sprinlock 7st. 13lbs.....Attort 2
Banker's Queen of Gems 6st 12lbs.....Doors 3
Scott's Lady Viola 7st 6lbs.....Melsom 4

Also ran :—Honest Lady 10st 3lbs ; Boquet 8st 12lbs ; Lady Benrworth 8st 4lbs ; Nirvana 8st 3lbs ; and Bentworth 8st.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Lady Viola ; 3 to 1 Colina ; 5 to 1 Boquet ; 6 to 1 Honest Lady ; 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—Springlock closely attended by Bucentaur and Nirvana led from the start and turning the bottom corner Bucentaur and Nirvana fell back when Lady Viola came up to the leader. Then from the distance Colina and Queen of Gems challenged these two and Colina drawing away won by one and a half length with one length between the rest.

Time—1min 17 2-5secs.

The Totalisator laid Rs. 44 on the winner ; Rs. 18 Rs. 44 and Rs. 35 for places.

SECOND KIOSK PLATE DIVIDED HANDICAP

Dartmoor's Defendent 7st 11bs.....Melsom 1
Dass' Miss Trenton 6st carried 6st 4lbs.....Fergusson 2
Low's Vinolia 8st 4lbs ..... Fraser 3
Galstaun's Silphoe 9st 11lbs.....Robinson 4

W B Green's Projecture 8st 3lbs Bradshaw was dead heat for the fourth place.

Also ran :—Token 9st 3lbs ; Prince Morafield 7st 13lbs and Manon 7st 11lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Projecture ; 4 to 1 against Vinolia, Silphoe and Miss Trenton 5 to 1 Defendent, and 10 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—Manson jumped away with the lead from Vinolia and Miss Trenton and these kept in front till turning to the bottom corner, where Defendant came through and though challenged by Miss Trenten who came up on the inside of her field, Defendant drew away in front of the Stand and won easily by two and half lengths with one length and a neck and dead heat for the fourth place.

Time.—1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 61 on the winner ; Rs. 17, and Rs. 16 for place.

All the races were timed, by Lund and Blockley's chronograph.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The largest Meet on record with the Bombay Foxhounds assembled at the foot of Sahar Hill yesterday morning The gathering must have numbered over 80 people, including half a dozen ladies. Such a concourse of sportsmen and sportswomen, eager to enjoy the exhilarating exercise of a gallop across country, is indeed a revelation to those of us who were members of the Bombay Hunt, say only 6 years ago, when a field of 35 was considered to be a large one. This very considerable increase in the followers of our local pack shows how extremely popular hunting has become and, with the good sport which is practically always provided for us, recalls to one's mind the following lines, culled from the pen of a noted veteran of the chase in the old country :—

"Pastime for princes ! prime sport of our nation
"Strength in their sinew and bloom on their cheek
"Health to the old, to the young recreation ;
"All for enjoyment the hunting field seek.
"Eager and emulous only, not spiteful :
"Grudging no friend, though ourselves he may beat ;
"Just enough danger to make sport delightful !
"Toil just sufficient to make slumber sweet.

The morning train from Bombay being for some unaccountable reason 20 minutes late, it was necessary to ride with all possible speed from the station to the place of meeting and, as "hounds and time wait for no man," the covert side greetings were of the shortest. The wood which encircles the big hill at Sahar was the first to be drawn, and it was some little time before any hound owned to a scent, but shortly after one or two of the pack had spoken, an immense jackal broke away from the covert in full view of a large portion of the field. He seemed an unusually fine specimen, and with such a powerful pilot it was hoped that a great gallop was in store for us.

Also, however, such was not to be, as after running across the melon ground, and over a fair stretch of rice fields on the far side of Sahar Village, he was quickly put an end to by the lusty pack. The master being of opinion that another jackal was probably to be found in the neighbourhood, jogged back to Sahar Village, and drew a covert close to Sahor Church, with the result that a fair though somewhat circuitous run has to be recorded. Jackals are not found at Sahor in confusing multitude so that you can "mop'em up like mice," as an observant huntsman was once heard to remark in the Blackmore Vale country when referring to a certain district which had not been properly cub-hunted, but all hunts have their pet coverts, and undoubtedly those about the vicinity of Sahor give as much sport to the Bombay Pack as any in the Isle of Salsette, Hounds followed the scent at a sharp pace parallel with the Vehar Pipe for some distance, but swung left handed when nearing the Andheri Road, and chased their quarry through the groves and over the hill at Chuckla. In order to ride straight to their line it was necessary to negotiate numerious cactus hedges, which always make such excellent jumps for our horses. Some obstacles too in the shape of stone walls had also to be got over somehow, and as the trees in this locality are rather close together it was not inadvisable to ride with a certain amount of caution. As soon as we were again out in the open country, we traveised a pleasant district of paddy to Jackal Hill, from the summit of which it was possible for many of us to witness a particularly pretty piece of hunting on the part of the pack. It seemed at one moment as if hounds were going to lose the object of this chase as the jackal had appar ently run its foils, but it was charming to watch how soon the leading hounds with storns violently agitated feathered on the scent and again picked up the correct line Doubling back as if for Sahar Hill again they turn righthanded towards Parla and take us over a long tract of paddy bunds and across a particularly rough piece of melon ground, studded with some truly awful looking holes, which unfortunately brought more than one hard rider to grief. Nothing serious however resulted from these croppers, which the best of riders must at times expect. Continuing straight in the direction of the railway it looked as if the jackal had attempted to elude his pursuers by crossing the line, but as we were wondering where to find the nearest railway crossing, a wild who " hoop proclaims that the pack has earned its reward by killing their quarry in the centre of a market garden. The Master awarded the brush to nudeniably the finest sportswoman in India, who, after a lengthy period of enforced absence from the hunting field, was to the delight of everybody, again out yesterday morning, riding as cleverly and as hard as ever.

ROYAL BOMAY YACHT CLUB.

January 5th. 1907. The prospects of a breeze for the first races of the new year were not very favourable at three o'clock on Saturday and the question of shortening courses was being anxiously discussed. Fortunately the fates were kind and a nice little sailing breeze got up, enabling all the races to be finished in good time.

For the large class there were only three starters. As a matter of fact Turquoise crossed the line soon after the start but as she had only a foresail set and no racing flag, her laudable attempt to provide a fourth starter was not recognised on the schooner and all she got was blame for getting in the gangway. Sapphire and Melody were fighting for the weather berth when the gun went and both came over the line with a rush close in to the schooner. Sapphire had about a length's lead. Eileen was almost level with her more to leeward. Eileen set a straight course for North Karanja at once while the other two luffed to clear the Canning. On the way down to the buoy Melody did her best to cover up Sapphire and let herself in for a long luffing match she got the worst of. Eileen made about three minutes on the run from Sapphire while the latter had less than a minute in hand from Melody. It was a beat back to the Schooner and Eileen went away like a steamer. She was being well sailed, and sea and wind were both in her favour. It was really a wonderful sight to see the speed at which she went away to windward though not gratifying to her competitors. As far as the prize went, all was over, bar the shouting when she rounded the schooner for the first time as she was then eight minutes ahead of Sapphire. It was another run to South Karanja and on this leg Saphire did better as Eileen only added a minute and a quarter to her lead. It was a close haul again home and Eileen again showed them her heels. There in no doubt she is a beautiful boat to windward in smooth water and a light breese. She won very easily, with the other two nowhere. It was a pity Turquoise did not start, as the long beats would have been entirely in her favour and although the wind was light it was still enough to get along with. There were five starters in the B Class race, They all came over the line in a bunch. If anything, Yellow Peril had the lead but had not as much way on as the rest. She ran away on the reach to Tucker beacon and gained still more, fetching up to the Butcher Island buoy. Sayonara was also doing well and the chances of the three one-design boats were looking poorly. They had a long run back to North Karanja buoy with the ebb and this suited both Yellow Peril and Sayonara. Beating home, both of them kept their places though Sayonara did the better of the two. Pixie and Prixie never had a chance for the first prize which Sayonara won easily. Pixie just managed to justify the handicappers by saving her time for second place by a few seconds from Yellow Peril.

For the small boat race only the six Club Tomtits put in an appearance. At the start five of them were jammed together in a bunch close to the schooner and it was a hopeless job to try and pick out the leader.

Lapwing had squeezed herself into the weather berth at the last and in consequence cleared away from the rest quickly. Meg had started more to leeward and kept straight for the buoy while all the rest held up harbour a bit. Tomtit soon got going and passed Lapwing while Meg was also getting along at a good place to leeward. Maud and Midget were as usual wasting their energies in luffing each other most of the way down, the result being that Maud lost her place at the buoy. Meg was round first and thanks to Tomtit having allowed for a non-existent ebb tide.

It was a dead beat up to the buoy near Cross Island and Meg started off with about a length in hand from Tomtit. Meg was sailling wonderfuly close to the wind and Tomtit follow

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.

In the House of Commons on Friday, December 14, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: When the return of the correspondence between India Office and the Government of India and the British Cotton Growing Association, which was presented to the House on November 5, will be in the hands of members.

Mr. Morley: I have ascertained from the printers that the paper in question will be circulated to hon'ble members on Monday next.

STATE PATRONAGE IN INDIA.

On Monday, December 17, Mr. Harold Cox asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the repeated allegations regarding the unequal distribution of State patronage between the different communities in India, he will call for a comparative return of officers in the service of the State in the gazetted and non-gazetted appointments above the menial grades in the two provinces of Bengal, in the Punjab, Sind, and the Madras Presidency.

Mr. Morley: The Statistics required up to 1904 were published in the *Gazette of India* in May of that year. A copy of the *Gazette* will be found in the Library of the House.

THE CASE OF TRIMBAK GANESH PARANJAPE.

Sir William Evans-Gordon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the sudden dismissal, after twenty-nine years, of approved service, of Trimbak Ganesh Paranjapa extra Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate of the first class in the Central Provinces of India; whether Paranjape was suspended by telegraphic orders, and publicly disgraced for several months, on the statement of a man who subsequently denied ever having made it, and which was eventually found to be untrue; whether he is aware that Paranjape was refused copies of important documents used against him and even the names of his accusers; whether, considering that Paranjape was a gazetted officer in the Provincial Indian Service, and as such, before being dismissed, was entitled, under Section 2 of Act XXXVII. of 1850 of the Indian Legislature, to a formal and public inquiry, he will satisfy himself whether such an inquiry was held before Paranjape was deprived of his livelihood and sent adrift in his old age; and whether, if satisfied that no such public inquiry was made, he will direct that such an inquiry be instituted.

Mr. Morley: This case has been carefully investigated only a month or two ago in connection with a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State by Mr. Paranjape. That officer was suspended by the Chief Commissioner in September 1902 in consequence of an investigation into his conduct with reference to the acquisition of certain lands in Berar. On the matter being reported to them, the Government of India did not consider that the case called for an inquiry under Act XXXVII. of 1850, but they ordered a statement of charges to be framed and a formal investigation to be made into them under the procedure laid down in 1879. This was done; and, after careful consideration of the evidence in the case, the Chief Commissioner was of opinion that the charges were substantiated and he recommended that Mr. Paranjape should be dismissed from the service of Government. In this opinion and recommendation the Government of India concurred. Mr. Paranjape has had every opportunity of meeting the charges made against him and has failed to do so. I have, therefore, informed the Government of India that I see no reason for interfering with their orders in the matter.

THE PROPOSED VIZAMGAM-MALIA RAILWAY.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received a memorial from the Cutchi public of Bombay, urging that the proposed Vizamgam-Malia railway line should pass through the territory of the Rao of Cutch; has the Report on the reconnaissance of the two alternative routes yet been received; and, if so, will he state when a decision as to the route to be adopted is likely to be arrived at.

Mr. Morley: The memorial referred to has not yet been received though the Government of India, nor have I yet received the report on the reconnaissance of the alternative routes.

THE ROYAL SCOTS AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT COLABA CHURCH.

Sir John Jardine.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Bishop of Bombay has refused license to the regiment of Royal Scots, now stationed at the Colaba barracks in Bombay, to worship according to the religious solemnities of the Church of Scotland in the Government garrison church at Colaba; whether he can state if the Presbyterian soldiers in that regiment attend in parade form at any other church; what arrangements will be made for them as to churches in the hot months of the year to save them from exposure to the sun; whether the Bishop of Bombay refuse license to Wesleyan Methodist soldiers, whether Calvinistic or Arminian, for divine service in the said Colaba garrison church; and whether these Methodist soldiers are enabled to march to any other church with their officers in military form.

Mr. Morley: As I stated in reply to the honourable member's question on May 28 last, it was arranged that parade services for the Scottish troops should be held in the garrison church at Colaba during the hot months—from May to October inclusive, while for the rest of the year it was understood that they would attend the Presbyterian Church in the fort at Bombay. So far as I am aware this arrangement still holds good As regards the Wesleyan Methodist soldiers, there is I understand, a Wesleyan Church at Bombay which is, attended by the soldiers stationed there. The precise arrangements have not been reported to me, and I will make enquiry as to them.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

On Tuesday, December 18, Mr. Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If any steps have been taken to secure British control over the section of the proposed Baghdad Railway from Killis to Baghdad, as well as over the section Baghdad to Koweit.

Sir E. Grey: The answer is in the negative.

THE TROOPS IN THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the British troops are to be withdrawn from Dthala in the Aden Hinterland; whether, if so, the Ameer of that place will be left unsupported against Turkish aggression; and whether the Frontier Delimitation Treaty, which assigned Dthala to the British sphere of influence, has been abrogated.

Mr. J. Morley: I have already stated that the permanent location of troops in the Aden Hinterland has never been sanctioned either by the late or the present Government. The withdrawal of troops from Dthala, now that the delimitation proceedings are completed, is in accordance with the statement of policy made by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords on March 30, 1903, as to the demarcation—namely, that his Majesty's Government had never desired to interfere with the internal and domestic affairs of the tribes on the British side of the boundary, but had throughout made it plain that they would not assent to the interference of any other Power with those affairs. The frontier defined by the Commission and accepted by the Turkish Government has settled all questions of the boundary between the Turkish dominions and the territory of the Ameer of Dthala, and this definition constitutes a firm guarantee against Turkish aggression. The agreement with the Turkish Government has not been in any sense or degree abrogated. I should add that a political officer remains for the present at Dthala, and our political supervision will be exercised in such manner as may be necessary for the discharge of our obligations.

THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received the views of the Government of India upon the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the Excise administration; and whether he is now in a position to make a statement upon this subject.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether this attention has been drawn to the statement in the Excise report of the Central Provinces to the effect that the revenue from country liquor during the year 1905-1906 increased by seventeen per cent.; whether he is aware that during the same period the Excise Revenue of the Punjab rose by 413,503 rs., the increased consumption in four districts alone amounting to over 98,000 gallons; and whether the Government of India contemplate taking immediate steps to arrest the spread of drinking habits among the people of these provinces.

Mr. Morley: Large changes have recently been made in the Excise system of the Central Provinces, and the increase in the Excise revenue of 1905-1906, which is correctly stated by the hon. member, is believed to be of a temporary character and in large measure due to the unsettlement caused by the changes. These have the object of increasing the control of the Government over the liquor trade, and it is too early yet to judge the results. The increase in the Punjab both in revenue and in recorded liquor consumption was caused by an attempt to substitute licit for illicit supplies by the sale of cheaper liquor experimentally in certain areas. A report on the experiment is, I understand, under consideration in India, and when it reaches me I will lay it on the table.

THE PURCHASE OF CONSTANTIA AT SIMLA.

On Wednesday, Dec. 19, Sir John Kennaway asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India have given notice of purchasing, under the Lands Acquisition Act, the property called Constantia at Simla, which has been acquired with great difficulty and expense to provide much needed holiday homes for working women and girls at Simla, and for entry on which on Dec. 31 every arrangement had been made; and whether other sites could be found available for Government purposes, the taking of which would not be attended with inconvenience to a charitable institution conferring great public benefit.

Mr. Morley: The Government of India have notified their intention of purchasing this property, for a public purpose. The area of Simla is so limited that Government must have the first claim upon sites. But though they may find it necessary to insist on purchasing Constantia, I have reason to hope that they may be able to arrive at a friendly settlement with its owners by the provision of a suitable site elsewhere.

ASSAM LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

On Thursday, Dec. 2, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will place in the library a copy of the Assam Labour Inquiry Committee's report.

Mr. Morley: The report has not yet been received. When it comes I shall hope to be able to comply with the wish of my hon. friend.

MADRAS ETATES LAND BILL.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Madras Estates Land Bill, in addition to giving tenants occupancy rights, protection from enhancement of rent and from unjust eviction, and customary claims to communal, grazing, and to waste and cultivable lands, also deprives the landlords of various customary rights and privileges such as the right to increase the area of their home farms, the right to enter into contracts with their tenants for the cultivation of any lands at any other than the fixed rate of assessment, the right to receive rents in kind where such a custom exists: that the landlords strongly object to such provisions; that such landlords are not descendants of farmers of the revenue but of ancient and princely families who have possessed the privileges, of which it is now proposed to deprive them, from time immemorial; and that they hold that they and their lesses should not be put in a legal position inferior to that of their tenants; and whether he will, in view of the feeling entertained on the subject, direct the Government of Madras to hold such further inquiry as he may deem fit and proper in the circumstances.

Mr. Morley: The necessity for legislation to declare and protect the rights of the cultivators in the permanently settled estates of the Madars Presidency has long been recognised, and the Bill at present before the Madras Legislative Council is the result of prolonged inquiries. I am not prepared to admit that its provisions will have the effect attributed to them in the question. I understand that they have been extensively modified by the Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred, and that concessions have been made on various points to the landlords. As at present advised I am not disposed to take the action suggested.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DAINTY PURSES AND BAGS.

One of the safest Christmas presents for a woman is a purse-bag. Of course, she may have half a dozen purses already, but fashion decrees that the woman who is in the mode may have as many purses as she has dresses, for the purse and the dress must match. A brown velvet walking costume, for instance, demands a bag of soft brown suede, with an old silver mount, in which to store away the handkerchief and money. With a smart blue serge tailor made, a serviceable bag of blue morocco with plain gold or silver mounts is the thing. Both suede and leather can be dyed to tone with any material. Orchid shades, violet and hydrangea blues are to be had without difficulty in suede and the new Persian velvet. Silver purses and bags never seem to lose their popularity with women, and many new shapes have made their appearance this season. One is the usual chain bag, but it is much fuller than any of its predecessors. This fullness is gathered into the regulation clasp, and another is after the style of the leather satchel purse, but is made of solid silver lined with satin. These pretty trifles, hanging from the wrists with their silver chains, are beyond the reach of most of us, and we have to be content with something much less expensive.

A NEW PURSE.

A tiny purse made in imitation of the kind affected by fishermen is proving wonderfully satisfactory to the girl who carries money in a bag hanging from her wrist, and this purse can easily be made by cutting a circle of soft pliable leather. The size should be seven and a half inches in diameter, with two little flaps extending for half an inch beyond the edge. Cut holes half an inch or so from the edge, about an inch apart all the way round, and run drawing strings of coloured cord through the holes. For a little Christmas gift one of those purses big enough to carry inside a handbag would be particularly nice. Black seal wristbags with inside purse divisions, strong chain, and fitted with a small mirror, scent bottle, etc., are a combination of elegance with utility and make seasonable and sensible presents.

NURSERY NOVELTIES.

Nursery mats decorated with stuffed animals on bright backgrounds are always fascinating to the small boy and girl. Dogs and bears are sometimes used, and they prove to be in great demand. Children love these mats because the animals, being stuffed, seem real to them, and are almost as much fun to play with as the stuffed animal toys now so popular. Cats are general favourites for the purpose, and a border of the animals cut from some fabric with a furry surface and stuffed so that they stand up in relief on a background of bright red or blue felt are always amusing, and many of the nurseries are being supplied with these entertaining mats. They are made in sizes to fit a nursery floor, and vary in expense according to the size of the room.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th December

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 10th December reporting that Mr. John McMillan, Probationary Pilot, has been examined by a Departmental Committee and found to be fully qualified to serve as a Pilot on the Establishment; recommending that he be appointed to fill one of the existing vacancies in the 3rd Grade, and suggesting that Government be moved to publish the necessary notification in the *Government Gazette* as required by Section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.

Resolution.—Mr. John McMillan is appointed a 3rd Grade Pilot on the permanent establishment, subject to the authorization of Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 20th October, bringing to notice that there is no drinking water available at the Mazagon Firewood and Coal Bunders, and that much inconvenience is experienced in consequence owing to the hundreds of coolies working at the places, and recommending that 4 taps be supplied at convenient spots at the Firewood Bunder and 2 taps at the Coal Bunder (jetty); also suggesting that in making connections it is desirable that a stopcock be fitted to shut off the supply at nights, or otherwise whenever necessary so as to prevent waste of water.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 3rd December, forwarding a litho. plan showing the proposed positions of the 5 new drinking fountains at Mazagon and Tank Bunder prepared in consultation with the Traffic Manager; saying that the proposed 5 fountains with the existing one on the coal wharf make up the six asked for, and that the probable cost with supply-pipes, stop cocks, meters, &c., will be about Rs. 2,140 exclusive of engineering charges.

Submitted the litho. plan above referred to.

Read minute by the Chairman, dated 12th December 1906, concurred in by the other members of the Bunders Committee, saying that it is proposed to recommend the estimated expenditure for the sanction of the Board.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as recommended by the Bunders Committee. The outlay to be charged as follows:—Bunder Contingent Works.—Revenue Item 38 of the Budget. The coal wharf fountain. Mazagon Reclamation.—Item 8, Capital Works Budget. The four fountains on main jetty.

Pilotage Statement.

	For week ending 14th Dec. 1906.	Total from 1st April to 14th Dec. 1906.	For week ending 14th Dec. 1905.	Total from 1st April to 14th Dec. 1905.
Vessels piloted into harbour. ..	19	839	16	841
Do. do. out of do. ..	20	837	24	846
Do. transported	13	642	18	378
Do. attended to	..	123	3	46
Do. warped	..	3	..	37

THE South African Football team have called themselves after the most graceful and certainly the most speedy of South African antelopes. Not more than a generation ago, they abounded in the wide plains and karroos of the Eastern province, notably in Somerset East and Bedford. In Gordon Cumming's time the Springbok could be counted in thousands around Colesberg. But the farmer's rifle has been at work with them and their flesh has been converted into "biltong" and their skins into "karosses." To the naturalist they were interesting animals, and when suddenly alarmed they used to show their agility in a remarkable series of bounds and gambols, whistling shrilly through their nostrils, at the same time bringing all their four legs together and arching their backs, along which long tufts of hair and bristles would stand erect, presenting almost a ludicrous appearance. Old travellers tell wonderful stories of the Springbok when trekking from the Kalihari to the north of the Cape Colony. Nothing would stop them as they rushed southward in their thousands, nothing would swerve them in their mad migration fever, coming on like locusts. If a buckwaggon or Cape cart stood in their way they would jump over it. Such, indeed, was the yarn. Or if they came to a "sluit" or a cart track they would leap it with abundant ease and clear, if need be, thirty feet of ground. It is a pity they are gone. Cannot they be preserved like the Bontebock? The great karroo is just the place for them, and these models of agility might long continue to be an object lesson to naturalist as the South Africa Springbok footballers are to admiring crowds.

BY THE WAY.

LUX MUNDI.

It is a long time since Ruskin wrote to the *Times* that he had spent a day at the Royal Academy before Holma Hunt's "Light of the World" and found no one who did not pass it by in contemptuous neglect. The Manchester exhibition, says the leading local paper gives an instructive contrast. In the middle of the day, and at night especially, it is so crowded that you cannot see the pictures for the people, except by skilful manœuvring and waiting an opportunity. The picture-seers of half a century ago would not deign more than a glance at the great "Light of the World"; the Manchester people of 1906 stand in a thick cluster round the small and immature version of the same picture. The greatest crush is round "The Lady of Shalott"; here people stand in the busiest times four or five deep, until from behind you can see no more than the lady's high-tossed hair. If you cannot see the picture you can amuse yourself by listening to the chatter of native comment. The mirror is sometimes taken for a window. "Look!" cried one young person, "the window's broke, and the wind's blowing the threads and spoiling the sewing. No wonder she looks cross!"

A DYING TONGUE.

As far as the Irish language is concerned, a philological correspondent does not think that the efforts of the National League can materially retard its extinction.—It is not the same case as with Welsh; for the Welsh are prosperous and traditionally proud of their language, while the Irish in the utmost west are so poor that the dream of every cottager is that his children at all events shall get out into the wider world, and he knows well that "the Gaelic" will be of no use to him there. Even in Arau I was told by a village schoolmaster that the parents came to him imploring him to waste no time on Irish in the school: "Sure, but the spwalpeens got enough of that in the shanty anyhow. The enthusiasts for Irish are mostly men like Dr. Douglas Hyde or the late Father O'Growney, who learn the language as a foreign tongue and grow enamoured of its literature, or philologists like Professor Kuno Mayer and Professor Strachan, whose interests are scientific and antiquarian. Mr. Stephen Gwynne, I know, set to work at it some years ago, but I have not heard that he made a speech in it to the electors whose votes he sought in the Cladnagh. Many get no further than the original form of their names; and surely it is something when "Keegan" knows his ancestor was "the son of little Hugh," or "Ward" that he is "son of the bard." As a professional student of languages I have no hesitation in saying that modern Irish is more difficult than ancient Greek.

NATIONAL APPETITES.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, recently shocked an English acquaintance—so the Washington *Times* tells us—by lunching at a cheap American restaurant near the Embassy. The American writer, however, does not think that economy was Mr. Reid's motive, and sympathetically enters into the exiled's feelings. "May it not be," he asks, "that, once in so often, Mr. Reid longs for the wholesome food and dainty luxuries of his native land? Following time-honoured precedent, his London household is ruled by British cooks, sordid beings whose souls have never risen to the heights of pumkin pie, buckwheat cakes with maple sugar, cornmeal mush, hasty pudding, fried chicken and waffles, and a hundred other delights which sustain and comfort every patriotic American. After passing through a lengthy ordeal of five British meals a day consisting in the main of 'rasher and eggs,' marmalade, roast beef, and alleged tea, the Ambassador was rapidly reaching the point where the strong man begins to despair and cry aloud, when one day the alluring sign of the American lite-saving station struck his eye. One can imagine his delight on reading the familiar words, 'Dainty Lunch. Surpassing Coffee. American style.' The starving man staggered into the haven of refuge. In the contemplation and absorption of real food all his sufferings were forgotten. His rapidly forming resolution to resign his post had been abandoned." Every nation will always consider its own dishes the only food that satisfies. But what land gave us "breakfast foods" of the confetti type?

AN OLDER CHILD.

A contemporary recalls the story of the school girl who asked the Bishop of London, "Why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?" The Bishop could only turn aside the question by asking another, "Would any little boy or girl like to answer that?" which was ingenious and ready. Archbishop Benson was overwhelmed by a remark as guileless, made by as simple a child, though of vastly older growth. The occasion was a college dinner, and the "child" an excellent, pious man, brother of the Master. During a momentary lull in conversation he burst in, apropos of nothing, with, "Mr. Hawker of Morwenstow told me that angels had not wings—it would impede their flight—but I saw one once, and it had wings. They were of gold." One need not be surprised that after this the good Archbishop declared it a mistake to talk of spiritual "experience in a mixed company."

THE ONE THING WORTHY.

Our methods in the old country must seem very crude to our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic. A Philadelphia paper has been telling its readers that a deputation of English teachers, which has been inspecting the schools in America, was astonished at seeing a piano in one of the schoolrooms. Astonishment, if it existed, may have been of a kind not suspected by the Philadelphians. But whether you are surprised or not at America and its ways, you have to appear so. Huxley delivered a blow at false American pride when, after a progress almost royal in its magnificence, he stood up to speak to a great audience at the John Hopkins University. "I am not in the least degree impressed by your bigness or your material resources, as such," he said. "Size is not graudeur; territory does not make a nation. The great issue about which bangs a true sublimity, and the terror of overhanging fate is, "What are you going to do with all these things?" The sentence which followed might be read with profit again in America to-day. Too one condition of success, their sole safeguard, was the moral worth and intellectual clearness of the individual citizen.

POINTS OF VIEW.

Talking and acting come by nature; thinking, by art.—Arthur Lovell, in "How to Think."

Music wherever she sounds seeks out the mystic, and to-day the hearts of more women than men make echo to a mystical appeal.—Stanley V. Makower, in the *Speaker*.

There is a kind of feeling that people must be ugly to be good, and I have known epicures among men who have believed this with regard to women.—Mr. Beerbolm Tree.

Primarily, worry is a mental fact, and is to be dealt with by mental, not material means, by dogmas rather than by drugs.—Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in the *Canadian Magazine*.

If our favourite author is sour-tempered he can turn us against our best friends; if he has an acrid wit he may make us ashamed of our highest enthusiasms.—Rev. S. M. Crothers, in the "Atlantic."

If the general public, especially the more Radical public, had half the King's interest in agriculture, much less would have been heard of the rural exodus, the deserted Auburns, and physical degeneration.—*Outlook*.

I am bound to say that I believe that the best traditions of the British Press are sometimes in safer hands in Australia, Canada, India and Africa than they are in Fleet Street.—Mr. Arthur W. A. Beckett, at the Royal Colonial Institute.

There surely will never be a time when the matter of verbal ingenuity will be unimportant to a true man of letters; but it will be increasingly important to perceive that the pen writes merely out of the fulness of the whole experience behind it.—"Nation" (New York).

The sins of the parent are many and glaring. The worst case is when the child is left to nurses and nursery governesses. Here fathers are the more frequent offenders, but some society women neglect their offspring from an earlier date than even the lower animals.—*Academy*.

Nothing that the beneficiaries of protection ever asked, or that a moneyed oligarchy, thinking itself in control of government, ever greedily sought, is more grossly selfish, or discriminates more sharply against outsiders, than the avowed aims of trade unions.—*Nation* (New York).

Just as Gilbert's Mikado always "let the punishment fit the crime," so must the athlete who would become robust and healthy and strong, and make the most of this world, "let the exercise fit the man." Exercise itself never killed either man or woman, and never will.—*Health and Strength*.

Whether Shakespeare ever travelled is one of the problems that even Baconcipherers cannot clear up. But if he did, and saw Verona, no wonder he chose it twice as a stage-setting. As one companion of the Spectator expressed it, looking down a street in the moonlight, "I can almost see that turreted arch shake in the draught from the wings!"—"The Spectator," in the *Outlook* (New York).

The problem is, what will the poor do with the rich? It arises, when on the political side of life, lawful government by the majority of the people becomes an established fact, in vindication of the principle that all men are equal; while the industrial and social side of life is still left to be controlled by methods that have for their foundations the fact that men are unequal, and that their rewards in life are to be unequal also.—Sir H. Wrixon, in "The Pattern Nation."

The existence of a profession of expressers of opinion is to be deprecated simply because it tends to cause published opinion to run in a groove, and to be the utterance of a clique and the accomplishment of a metier, instead of being the independent cogitation of an independent mind. And the professors of opinion themselves very much dislike the existence of independent reviewers whom they do not know, and who do not belong to their set.—"Winged Words" (Lane).

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, Mr. Pocock, has been giving the members of the Society some interesting notes on the "rattle" of the porcupine. This animal, it is well-known, makes a loud rustling noise when it moves, especially when irritated or alarmed. In the Gardens it is described as very noisy at nights, and sounding its rattle whenever any one approaches its pen. The noise is produced by the agitation of certain modified tail spines. Some of these are formed of a slender basal part ending in a long spatule, others are quill-like with open tops. A gradual passage from the normal quills to these modified forms can be traced.

At the end of the 18th century Thunberg drew attention to these curious spines in the tail of the Ceylon porcupine, but does not seem to have had any idea of their use. He states that he was told they were for the purpose of carrying water for their young. The porcupine was supposed to have the power of bending over these hollow quills into the water supply, where they filled, presumably by suction. The liquid was supposed to be thus carried home.

The porcupines form a remarkable division of the rodent order, and are chiefly notable for their very efficient armour of spines. These spines being modified hairs, point backwards as the hairs of other animals. And if put on the defensive, as when pursued by dogs, they use them very effectually by charging backwards.

True porcupines are confined to the Old World. They are all terrestrial animals, and in them the quills are not mingled with ordinary hairs. Their New World representatives are, with one exception, arboreal in their habits, and have quills mingled with ordinary hair and in some cases concealed by it. The flesh of the true porcupine is said to be not bad eating, and something between pork and veal in flavour.

Some notes on the ground hornbill (Bucorax caffer), the brom-vogel of the Boers, are given in the "Proceedings of the Rhodesia Association." The plumage is black, relieved by the white of the primary quills, and the red skin round the eyes. The African ground hornbill has the usual horny excrescence on the head from which these birds derive their name. They go about usually in parties of six or seven, searching for lizards, scorpions, and snakes. When a lizard is caught it is held in the powerful beak until dead or paralysed. It is then thrown up into the air caught and swallowed whole as it falls. And this seems to be the usual way of taking their food adopted by the hornbills. In the case of snakes the heads are smashed before they are eaten. Tame hornbills are kept in many of the Barotse villages, and they are said to take very kindly to captivity. In times of drought, however, they are sacrificed in order to procure rain.

Pliny, who received so many strange fables as truth, refused to credit the accounts of the hornbill which had filtered down to him. The idea of a bird with horns on its head was monstrous, and he classed it as fabulous. Buffon, in later times, enlarged on the injustice done by Nature to the hornbill in handicapping it with this strange deformity. He thought the massive horn on the head would hinder the bird from getting its food with ease. And hitherto the use of this strange feature does not appear to have been discovered. May it not, however, be of some assistance in breaking the heads of the captured snakes?

The nesting habits of the hornbill—of which Livingstone was one of the first observers—are peculiar. The eggs are laid in a hole in a tree, and as soon as the hen begins to sit the cock bird plasters up the hole, leaving only a small aperture, through which he feeds her. Another peculiarity of the hornbill was first noticed by Mr. Bartlett. It appears that at certain intervals the bird casts out the inner coating of the gizzard. This is ejected in the form of a sack or bag filled with fruit the bird has been eating. It is not known whether these castings are intended to form the food of the hen bird during her imprisonment or not.

A curious observation on the eyes of a spider is communicated by Mr. W. Strickland to the *Eastern Daily Mail*. A very large brown spider of the Attis group—a group which ranges from the Malay Islands to Europe—was observed in a garden at Buitenzorg, Java. This spider has a pair of very large eyes, set amid a number of much smaller ones. As the spider was watched the colour of these large eye was seen to change slowly from dark brown to grass green. In a few minutes they changed back to brown. They showed, in fact, a constant series of changes from brown to green and green to brown, sometimes in one eye, and sometimes in both. The colour changes seemed to the observer to be under the control of the will of the spider. Another species of spider, grass green slashed with yellow, showed the same remarkable power of changing the colour of its eyes. The like phenomenon is not known to occur in any other species of spider.

Linnæus, the great Swedish botanist, it will be remembered, attributed his recovery from an attack of gout which threatened his life to eating plentifully of wild strawberries. A slighter attack the following year, however, was cured in perhaps an even more remarkable way. The successful prescription in this case being a number of new plants just brought from Canada by Kalm. And this recalls the case of Darwin, who was cured of the puna, or mountain sickness, by the sight of fossil shells. The inhabitants recommended raw onions. "But," writes Darwin, "I found nothing so good as fossil shells." La Fontaine, too, testified to the curative value of the strawberry diet. He is said to have been passionately fond of them, on account of the effect that they annually had of restoring him to health and pleasure in life. In winter and spring he longed for the strawberry season to come round again.

Trypsin, the remedy now on its trial for the cure of cancer, is one of the secretions of the pancreas. It is a very powerful ferment. If the whole amount secreted for digestion were absorbed into the circulation unchanged it would digest the body itself, and so cause death. Trypsin dissolves otherwise insoluble proteids, converting them into peptones. It is also able to split up these latter bodies. Can the destructive powers of this ferment be turned against cancer? Can it be made to digest the cancer cells?

The use of taypsin in cancer was first suggested by Dr. Beard, of Edinburgh. It is stated that several cases of cancer have been cured, or much improved, by injections of trypsin.

Interesting investigations have been made on late on this subject. It is found that when an electric discharge passes between metal electrodes immersed in rarefied air—as in an ordinary vacuum-tube, for example—there is, under some circumstances, a considerable emission of hydrogen gas from the metal. This emission soon slackens off, as the current continues; but, after a rest, it will give off a second supply as readily as it gave off the first, and this may repeated almost indefinitely. Indeed so persistent is the effect that now that the idea of the transmutation of the elements is so much "in the air," one is almost tempted to suspect that perhaps there the passage of the electric current may be actually producing hydrogen in the metal; but on the whole the facts are more easily accounted for by supposing that there is a large initial supply which is in some sense dissolved in the metal, and that the portion near the surface is liberated by the current. A rest gives time for more hydrogen to be brought near the surface by diffusion through the metal. And this hydrogen is ready to escape when the current is again passed.

Contradictory as it may seem, the electric discharge under other circumstances causes an absorption of gas, the explanation of which is still very misterious. The absorption is most marked when discharge occurs through extremely rarefied spaces, as, for instance, in the production of Rontgen rays. The tubes used for this purpose go "hard," as it is called, with prolonged use. The absorption of gas which accompanes the passage of the current makes the vacuum higher and higher, until at last there is not enough left to convey the current, and the tube becomes useless. When a tube has once got into this state the admission of more air is found to be at very temporary remedy. For this new air disappears very rapidly. By persistent admission of fresh air very considerable quantities can in time be made to disappear. But what becomes of them? At one time there seemed a possibility that the air in some way passed through the glass and got out; but that explanation has been disproved by the observation that the tube got heavier by the weight of the absorbed gas.

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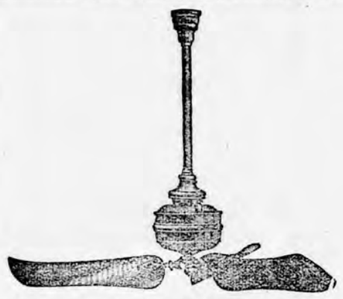

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The Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING.

Memorandum on the Hazratgunj Fire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 5.

At the meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Lucknow Municipality this morning the following important Memorandum was submitted on the subject of the fire at Hazratgunj on Sunday last, by Mr. S. S. Butler, C. I. E., Chairman of the Municipal Board :—

We have come in for much criticism on account of our unreadiness to deal with fire. Some of the criticism is off the mark. There was plenty of water, but no one knew at the onset where to find a key of the hydrants. As a matter of fact 47 keys are distributed in police stations and outposts and public buildings in Lucknow. There was one in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Office a few yards distant from the scene of the fire, Again our little hand-engine did good work, and the police behaved very well although most of them being in plain clothes their services did not strike the eye. Still we cannot deny the justice of the criticism that our appliances are inadequate and that we have no organisation. The matter has been before the Board for some time and only our financial condition has delayed action. Many urgent schemes await funds. There has been for some time no fire of any magnitude beyond the compass of our hand-engine. There are a few big commercial houses to contribute towards the cost of a fire brigade, and we did not see our way for a time to incur the heavy expenditure necessary. Nevertheless some time back the matter was discussed informally with the Board and we agreed that action must be taken to ascertain what arrangements are made in other large towns, and the financial question was down for discussion at the meeting fixed for the 5th of January when the Finance Sub-Committee will begin to consider the whole financial position. With reference to schemes that are in train—the possibility of economies in several departments, our borrowing power and the precedence to be given to various schemes involving additional expenditure. The melancholy event last Sunday and the expression of public opinion thereon have, I think, convinced us that we must give precedence among our schemes to arrangements for extinguishing fires. In settling those arrangements we should seek the best advice available outside as well as inside the Board. A special Committee should be appointed, including representatives of the trading firms, owners of houses, property, hotels etc. and we might ask able Engineers of the Railway to assist. It would also be well to invite suggestions of the public through the Press.

As a basis of preliminary discussion the following proposals were offered :—The location of an up-to-date fire-engine in a convenient centre with a resident staff sufficient to work it; the adoption of a system of watering the roads with a hose from hydrants at short intervals along busy thoroughfares ; the maintenance of hand-engines at Police Stations in localities where, owing to cost, roads cannot be watered from hydrants by hose ; the printing on cards, for the information of the public, of instruction as to what should be done in the event of a fire, and their posting in dwelling houses, shops and public offices ; the organisation of a system of inspection by the Fire Staff, and enlistment of the co-operation of large concerns and private individuals.

The Memorandum was read and it was resolved that a Committee composed of the leading men, officials and non-officials, be appointed to advise the boards, Mr. Saunders the Commissioner of Lucknow to be the Chairman.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the Memorandum shows that a niggardly and false economy has placed Lucknow in a most unenviable position. The proposals are admirable but should be sanctioned by the Committee at once. It asks for compensation for uninsured sufferers.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain L. Stephen officiates as Health Officer, Simla, during the absence on leave of Captain J. Murray, I. M. S.

Reverend B. Kitchen is appointed Chaplain of Nasirabad, *vice* Reverend Bruce Austin, granted one year's leave.

The services of Major Thompson are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The following students who passed the Cooper's Hill College examination are posted as under :—

To Madras—Messrs. Wainwright, Connell, and Dowley.

To Bombay—Messrs. Tyabji, Coates, Courtland, and Vonbock.

To Bengal—Messrs. Harrison and Powell.

To the United Provinces—Irrigation—Messrs. Woodhead and Byrnes.

To the Punjab—Irrigation—Messrs. Sale, Bigsby, Croad, Farquharson, Sullivan and Jackson.

To Burma—Messrs. Wells and Hare.

To East Bengal—Messrs. Burke and Rennie.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Drake-Brockman officiates as Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore.

Mr. Vanderhoop is appointed Consul General for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

Consequent on the appointment of Major Sir Younghusband as Resident, Major Bayley is promoted a[illegible] Political Agent, third Class, and the following promotions are made :—Major ing *pro tempore* [illegible] 4th class ; Captain Kennion, Political Agent, [illegible] Class ; Captain Jacob, Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Knollys, Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Captain Smith is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Chitral.

Captain Piekford is appointed provisionally Second-in-Command of the Zwab Valley Corps.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. L. Robertson, Under-Secretary, Revenue Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the 28th of February.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Consequent on the confirmation of Mr. C. Stewart Wilson as Director General of the Post Office from the 1st of October last, the following appointments are gazetted from that date :—

Mr. Maxwell confirmed in the 1st grade of Postmasters General.

Mr. Harrison to officiate as Special 1st grade until further orders.

Mr. Lalkaka continues officiating 1st grade and Mr. Cockell is confirmed in the 2nd grade.

Mr H. Sheridan is confirmed as 1st Assistant Director General and Mr. McCrea, Superintendent of Post Offices, to act as Assistant Director General in the Rs. 1,000 grade.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, the Governor General is pleased to apply to carbide of calcium the provisions of Sections 8 to 15, 17, 18, 23 and 24 of the said Act and to prescribe that for "quantity of petroleum" mentioned in Section 11 of the same Act "such quantity or quantities of carbide calcium" shall be substituted as may be prescribed by rules for the time being in force relating to the possession and transport of carbide of calcium. Home Department Notification No. 1118, dated the 31th August, 1899, is hereby cancelled.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Adie officiates as Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain I. Mackenzie, 35th Sikhs, officiates as A. D. C. to the Viceroy *vice* Lieut. Ross vacated.

Major Robertson of the 15th Lancers to be Deputy Secretary *vice* Kenny.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer Torrie is appointed Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore, *vice* Lamb.

Lieutenant Dobbin is permitted to retire.

VOLUNTEERS.

North-West Railway Rifles.—Lieutenant Kerkhope is promoted Captain, and Second-Lieut. Cole, Lieutenant.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs Gaud Saraswat.

The Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Season for January and February opened last Saturday when they faced the Gaud Saraswat Cricket Club on the Gymkhana Ground. The wicket played true and the sun being not very hot a pleasant game was enjoyed. The visitors having the spin of the coin in their favour took advantage of the splendid ground and knocked up 144 in about a couple of hours. After the usual interval of ten minutes the Bombay Gymkhana commenced their venture at 4-30. They made a very weak stand against the Brahmin bowling. To 144 of the opponents they could only reply by 72. The game resulting in favour of the visitors in a win by 72 runs.

The Gymkhana men could make practically no stand against the bowling of Motiram and Pilgaokar; the latter hailes from Indore. The only men that we could play were Mr. Stileman (24) and Captain Thomson (25). Six of the players were disposed of for a zero and the other three who did make anything were Lieutenant Hamilton (9), and Mr. Coombs and Mr. Palmer (7) each. Among the Brahmins the best score was their Captain's, (Mr. Telang 32) Messrs. Hegde, Thakore and Pilgaokar contributing 23, 21, and 20 respectively.

The scores are :—

GAUD SARASWAT.

Mr S D Thakore, b Stileman	... ...	.. 21
Mr P K Telang (Capt), c and b, Stileman		... 32
Mr J N Beolkar, c Comdr James, b Stileman		.. 6
Mr M D Pal, b Murray ..	... ...	.. 0
Mr G B Hegde, b Coombs	... ...	.. 23
Mr S K Divekar, b Coombs	... ...	.. 4
Mr S N Nerurkar, c Coombs, b Parry		.. 0
Mr V D Pal, b Parry ...	... ...	.. 5
Mr S Pilgaonkar, c and b Stileman		... 20
Mr N S Wagh, not out	... ...	.. 1
Mr G Motiram, b Murray	... ...	.. 0
Extras..	... ...	.. 32
Total	..	... 144

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

		O	M	R	W
E E Coombs	....	9	0	34	2
G G Stileman	....	12	3	48	4
Murray	....	6	0	17	2
Parry ...	....	51	1	13	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr R R A Elliott, c Thakore Motiram	...	... 0
Lt Murray, b Motiram ...	... ...	... 0
Nominal James, c Telang, b Motiram		... 9
Mr E E Coombs (Capt), c Motiram, b Pilgaonkar		... 7
Mr C A Stileman, c and b Pilgaonkar		.. 24
Lt Hamilton, b Motiram ...	... ...	... 9
Capt Thompson, b Pilgaonkar	... ...	.. 25
Mr H Lucas, b Pilgaonkar	... ...	... 0
Mr W Palmer, b Motiram	... ...	... 7
Mr S R Gordon, not out ...	... ...	... 0
Mr T D Parry, c Thakore, b Motiram		... 0
Extras ..	... ...	... 0
Total	..	... 92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

		O	M	R	W
Mr Motiram	.. ..	10-5	1	48	6
Mr Pilgaonkar	... ..	10	3	24	4

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 5.

The only rainfall to-day was on the South of the Coromandal Coast where light showers have fallen. The depression which affected Sind yesterday has nearly disappeared, but the barometer has fallen rapidly in Kashmir. The Simla seismograph recorded large distant earthquake yesterday morning at 5 minutes to 11. The distance of the centre was about two thousand four hundred miles.

In Burma the skies are clear at most stations and humidity unchanged while the temperature has fallen low in Tennasserim and is high elsewhere.

In India, Orissa has no cloud and humdity has not changed while the temperature is normal or slight in excess.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are nearly cloudless, humidity changes are small and the temperature high in the North-West of the United Provinces and normal elsewhere.

In the North-West of India cloud has thickened in Kashmir, and there is very little cloud elsewhere. The air is drier in Kashmir and in Lower Sind and the temperature remains general and in excess and very high in Baluchistan.

In the Peninsular light rain is reported from Negapatam and Pamban and the skies are clear except in the extreme south and in the Coromandal Coast, humidity has risen in Deccan where the temperature is nearly normal.

Snow may fall in Kashmir to-day and wet weather will probably spread from the South of the Coromandal Coast into the neighbouring interior districts.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally [illegible] all and unimportant.

Winds are of cyclonic character on the Coromandel Coast while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show an excess of 5° to 8° in Lower Sind, Rajputana and at Lahore, Ahmedabad, Dessa, Surat, Ratnagiri and Calicut while those of the minimum a defect of 5° to 6° at Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Poona and an excess of 5° to 10° at Rajkot, Jaipur, Karachi and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Surat and the lowest [illegible]° at Jabbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Karachi, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Rain.—Negapatam reports about a quarter of an inch and Colombo light showers.

Weather.—The cyclonic circulation on the Coromandel Coast indicates unsettled weather in the Bay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PALANPUR-DESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th December, on 17·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	400	...	800
Or per mile of Rail way	23	23	.....	46
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	9,207	4,701	110	14,018
Total for 24 weeks..	9,607	5,101	110	14,818
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	392	772	3	1,167
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	45	.....	68
Total to corresponding date do. ...	10,935	5,039	103	16,077

Decrease for the week.. Rs. 367
Decrease to date ..... „ 1,259

BARROWS HASKELL LECTURE.

Dr. Hall on the Elements of Sublimity in the Oriental Consciousness.

The Wilson College Hall was crowded on Saturday last with a large and appreciative audience to hear Dr. Cuthbert Hall of New York who has now come to Bombay in connection with Barrows lecture founded by the University of Chicago. In the unavoidable absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the managing committee requested Dr. Mackichan to preside on the occasion. The President in introducing the lecturer paid him a well merited tribute of praise for his scholarship and high attainments and said that the Chicago University had to be congratulated on its having selected a very appropriate and fitting scholar to deliver the Barrows lectures. He remarked that Dr. Hall was a golden bond between the East and the West. Dr. Hall then delivered a most spirited and edifying address on the elements of sublimity in the Oriental Consciousness.

DREAM OF CHILDHOOD.

The lecturer said that four years have passed since the happy moment when, for the first time, he saw India and looked into the intellectual countenances of her people. That moment was a point of consummation in his life. It fulfilled the dream of childhood, the hope of youth, the prayer of riper years. He knows not why it has pleased God, from the beginning of his days, to knit his heart to India. So it has been, and so it is. The scenes that passed before his eyes were unfamiliar; but the voice that welcomed him to a brotherhood of the spirit, was the old sweet voice of love. The Orient was a new world, yet in the companionship of the Oriental Consciousness he felt at home.

THE GENEROUS ATTENTION.

The generous attention with which his Lectures were heard in Indian circles of culture awakened in him irrepressible reflections, that passed beyond the plane of personal concerns. Gratitude and love towards courteous and tolerant brethren gave place to profounder feelings. As he grew to apprehend the qualities of the Oriental Consciousness he saw their potential value for the higher interpretation of the Christian religion. It became clear to him that in the soul of the East are powers and gifts which stand in a significant relation to the higher truths of Christianity ; correspondences which cannot be accidental, between the most sublime aspects of the religion of Christ and the most sublime qualities of the Eastern soul. How Marvellously is the East qualified to be the interpreter of the Christian Mystery and how wellonly does the profound essence of the Christian Belief lend itself to the modesiof Oriental Consciousness ! Is there not here evidence of Divine Intention, long unrealized ? While the West heretofore has regarded Christianity as its own, an indigenous growth that might with difficulty be introduced to the East as an exotic, can it be that the Oriental Consciousness is, in fact, the natural soil of this Divine Plant, and that, at last, after many centuries, from the fruitful ground of the Eastern soul, this seed of God is to spring to the perfect type and bear fruit a hundredfold ?

DIVINE OPPORTUNITY.

Filled with these reflections and confused by their vague immensity, he returned to his native land at the close of his former term of Lectures, and gave himself over to meditation. Renewal of association with current forms and types of Western Christianity did not dispel the impression received by contact with the East. It acquired definiteness. It organized about itself various scattered and subsidiary impressions. It became a deliberate conviction, It produced in his soul a deep desire to return to the East, to re-enter the companionship of the most thoughtful minds, and, in their presence, to consider thoroughly what, if it be true, is the most significant of truths. At that juncture there came to him unanticipated from Occidental consciousness. That there should be certain characteristic methods of thought, certain supreme objects of interest, a certain instinctive point of view controlling the Oriental mentality, interesting the Oriental soul, and thereby distinguishing it, in a measure, from the type of mentality and the type of soul-interest common throughout the West, is the fact that has appealed to the lecturer supremely, that challenges my closest attention, that brings me a second time to India in the attempt to understand its import. As he draws near to discern the elements of the Oriental Consciousness, he finds among them those that produce on me impressions of sublimity. Not without reflection does he use that term "sublimity." It is one of the noblest of words. The August word "sublimity," like one of your own Himalayan mountain peaks, rises on the field of English speech into the upper air of truth ; its summit crowned with light, is lost in the haze of distance. It signifies that which strikes the mind with a sense of grandeur or power. The invariable condition of the emotion of sublimity is vastness, power or intensity in the objects material or moral that produce it. In the Occidental Consciousness as well as in the Oriental Consciousness there are elements of sublimity.

From that most ancient and most complex psychological mystery, called the Oriental Consciousness, the lecturer selected for elements, each of which produces upon his Western powers of apprehension the impression of sublimity. They are these ; The contemplative Life ; The Presence of the Unseen ; Aspiration toward Ultimate Being ; The Sanctions of the past.

CONTEMPLATIVE LIFE.

The Contemplative Life is the life that is ruled by thought ; the life that puts though above action, the invisible above the visable as the major interest of existence : that pays homage first to the mind and the things of the mind ; afterwards to the body and the things of the body. The Life of Action is not incompatible with the Life of Contemplation but subordinate to it. And especially is the life of materialistic action subordinate : the struggle of competitive acquisition, the lust after riches, the pride of display, the arrogance of position, the ashening inguity to override the interests or the efforts of another, so as to accumulate a little more substance. From this the Contemplative Life turns wearily aside, asking only to be left at leisure to think its way onward to the goal of God.

PRESENCE OF THE UNSEEN.

The Presence of the Unseen is another element in Oriental Consciousness that is worthy to be called sublime. Visibility and invisibility are states or conditions that have played an enormous part in the history of human thought and human action. There have been the physically blind, blind from their mother's womb, to whom the whole span of earthly being was a problem of invisibility, unrelieved by one ray of light or one outline of form. There have been the mentally blind, in whom the spiritual eye was sealed, and for whom the whole of existence was to touch, to taste to handle the palpable objects of a visible world. There have been the enlightend, to whom the visible was but the porch and the entrance way to the Temple of Invisible Reality. Innumerable companies of these enlightened have left that the one unquestionable Reality is Invisible ; and, holding this faith in their several ways, some as Hindus, some as Christians, have aspired to that end of which St. Paul has spoken : " We look not at the things that are seen but at the things that are not seen ; for the things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are not seen are eternal."

ASPIRATION TO ULTIMATE BEING.

In the Oriental Consciousness there lives another element of true sublimity. Aspiration toward Ultimate Being which is the eternal hunger and hope in the soul of the East. The East may erect temples and offer sacrifices to particular deities; it may enlarge its pantheon with deified saints and heroes; it may build up and sustain the complex theologies and ritual which are to-day popular forms of worship for the multitude. But the sublimity of the Oriental Consciousness is found in its tremendous outreach of desire beyond these provisional forms and personages, yes, beyond all that the eye can discern or the mind conceive, toward an Ultimate and Inscrutable Reality of Being—an Ocean of fathomless Life in which, and in which alone, the vexations of the finite spirit are quenched in unutterable satisfaction, lost in unimaginable blessedness.

REVERENCE OF THE PAST.

The lecturer closed his learned address with a reference to one other element of sublimity in the Oriental Consciousness of which he hopes to speak at much greater length in the last Lecture of the Course. Namely Reverence for the Sanctions of the Past. But however he affirmed with confidence and with admiration that the sublimity of this Element in the Eastern Mind which tenaciously, proudly, reverently esteems its great inheritances, treasures its ancestral classics, keeps faith with its forefathes, sits unwearied, after three thousand years, at the living springs of its primeval hopes. If the watchword of the West is Progress, the watchword of the East in Faith !

INDIAN CROPS PROPOSAL.

The Punjab Season.

The Final report on the Sesamum Crop of the Punjab for the year 1906. (Twenty-two district dealt with read) :—

On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under Sesamum in the Punjab has represented some 4·3 per cent. of the total area under Sesamum in British India.

The ascertained area under Sesamum was 94,400 acres compared with 146,3000 acres in 1905. This is 35·5 per cent. below the quinquennial average. Restricted sowings are accounted for by dificient rainfall during July and early August. The only exceptions are in Multan where canals ran well Til replaced cotton to a small extent, in Kangra, Karnal Gurgaon and Rawalpindi.

The crop has been equally unfortunate in respect of yield. The heavy rains of September were very injurious, with the result that only three districts, Siolkot, Jullunder and Rawalpindi report average yields. In the remaining districts outturns may be grouged as follows :—

	Annas.
Multan and Kangra	14
Gurgaon, Karnal, Lahore, Mianwali, Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan	12
Ambala, Gurdaspur and Attock	10
Hissar, Hoshiarpur, Montgomery and Amritsar	8
Ferozepore, Gujranwala and Gujrat	6

The gross outturn is estimated at 172,602 cwts. which is 48·3 below the quinquennial average. Taking area and yield together the icrop may be regarded at an 8-anna crop.

G. I. P. RY. CARRIAGE. DEPT.

A novel Foremen's outing.

On Saturday afternoon the Foremen of the Carriage and Wagon Depot, by way of celebrating the practical completion of the arrangements for a separation of that department from the Locomotive department made an enjoyable excursion to the Vehar Lake afterwards meeting the Carriage and Wagon Supt. Mr. A. M. Bell at dinner in an impromtu dining room at Bhandup station. The latter arrangement was unique in as much as it meant the utilization of one of the large and handsome new Restaurant cars recently built at Parel which with its attendant cars vestibuled to it, containing dressing rooms, bath, stores etc, provided all the conveniences of a well found modern hotel.

In the unavoidable absence at Agra of the Agent Mr. Richards, the chair was ably filled by the Acting Loco, Superintendent Mr. W. H. Traill. The company numbered nearly thirty and after the usual loyal toast of His Majesty the King Emperor had been duly honored the Carriage Superintendent proposed the Chairman, Directors and Agency in India of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company remarking that although they were subject to Government control, the advantages and disadvantages of which they were not there to debate, they must remember that they were preeminently the servants of the G. I. P. Railway Company a successful commercial enterprise operating some 3,000 miles of railway in British India. Recently he had had the pleasure of interviewing their Directors and he could assure those present of the good intentions of the Board towards the welfare of their department. On their part he asked every man to do his best to further the interests of his employers. They had he believed improved the output of the Parel shops as well as the rolling stock built their and he thanked all, foremen and workmen, alike, for their co-operation in securing such results, without it such would have been impossible. When their late Agent, Mr. Wenden, left India they lost a staunch friend, fortunately he had only parted company locally, for as all knew he had been elected a Director in London. Whilst they had lost one they had gained a friend in their new agent, he was doing his very best to get for them the new shops and plant they were in such great need of to keep things up to date. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Traill in reply assured the company present that during his long service under the G.I.P. flag he had experienced nothing but kindness from the Board and its representatives. He could relate many incidents it which it was very apparent to him that the Directors had the good of the staff constantly in mind. This was an occasion when felt some regret at having to part with men who had served him so faithfully but he felt consolation in the knowledge that they were passing into good hands for the Carriage Supt. had proved himself to be a thorough railway man. Without a railway he very much doubted if Mr. Bell would exist, he was an enthusiast in the work, the services of whom the G. I. P. directors were to be congratulated on having secured.

Mr. Herbert, Loco. Shops works manager, next proposed the Carriage Dept. in an amusing speech reminding his hearers that they would for a long time, by the look of affairs, be very glad to get all they could from the Loco. He regretted the absence in England of their popular Loco. Supt. Mr. Sarjant. Mr. Wilson, Carriage Shops works manager, replied that he felt very confident they would soon make themselves independent and it would not be their fault if they did not keep the G. I. P. R. first for rolling stock of any railway in India.

Mr. Darby, Deputy Carriage Superintendent proposed the Locomotive Department to which Mr. Herbert briefly replied.

Mr. Daw being the senior foreman present conveyed the good wishes of all towards their new chief and expressed a feeling that under his guidance they were sure to succeed. He hoped such gatherings as that they had inaugurated that evening might become annual events on the G. I. P. the same as he knew was the custom on the home railways.

The health of the Chairman having been drunk with musical honors, a vote, of thanks accorded the General Traffic Manager for the use of the cars and to Messrs. Brandon and Co. for the way in which they served up a tempting repast. The saloons were attached to an up local and the party returned to Bombay about 10-30p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, January 7.

There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station to-morrow Tuesday the 8th instant at 7-30 a. m. Punctually Dress—Drill order Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL

COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 7.

115 DUTIES.

Orders for the week ending 12th January 1907.

Orderly Officer for the week.

Lieut A E Boyd next for duty Lieut C G Nomico.

Orderly Serjeants for the week.

No 1 Company—Corpl R W Nuttall next for duty Sergt G W Murray.

No 2 Company—Sergt W Ewing next for duty Sergt H Royal

116 DRILLS.

No 2 Co—Tuesday the 8th and Thursday the 10th instant.

10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 5 p m.

Dress—Plain clothes

B E Co—Wednesday the 9th instant.

Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p m and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defensive Light Station.

117 CORPS PARADE SATURDAY.

No 1 and 2 Companies—1" Aiming Rifle Practice at Middle Ground Fort on Saturday the 12th instant.

Parade at 4 p m and for members who cannot attend at 4 p m there will be a second party parade at 4-45 p m at the B V A Club.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

It is requested that as many members as possible including Reservists, will attend the parade.

118 BOOKS DRILL.

The new Drill Book for the 6" B L C can be obtained at Company Head-Quarters price eight annas.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON Capt,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

1st BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Friday 18th Jan. is published for information :—

283 DRILL & INSTRUCTION.

2nd Jan 1907 3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, 3 and 5 Match, and Practice 2 and 400 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.

3rd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, I Match, and Practice 600 and 800 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.

4th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

5th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

7th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, 2 and 4 Match, Practice 300, 500, 600 and 800 yards.

8th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.

9th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.

10th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 1 and 3 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Durnford.

11th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 3 and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Clayton.

12th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 3 and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Major Tickell.

14th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy 3 and 5 Match, Practice also 200 and 300 yards.

15th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, 1 Match, Practice also 400 and 800 yards.

16th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, 1, 3 and 5 Match, Competition.

17th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup, 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

18th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

NOTE—Class Firing will be carried out as much as possible during the afternoon.

H. R. P NASH, Captain,
Adjt. 1st B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols]

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 3rd December 1906.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7 .....£17,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 1st December 1906 By Council Bills .....£ 13,941,790
By Gold.....£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 3rd December 1906 to 31st March 1907 .....£ 1,858,190

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terier, 1007 tons, captain E. Hansin sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c., with a general cargo

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Itaura, 3362 tons, captain H. R. Holt, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Sirocco, 2349 tons, captain R. Owen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mormugoa, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

THE steamer Dunolly, 2127 tons, captain C. F. Simple arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Newbridge, captain J. Natman, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Istok, 1850 tons, captain A. Benu arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Fuime, via Karachi with a cargo of sugar and planks.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Warora, 2564 tons, captain A. E. Stebbing, sailed on the 5th instant for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Brourit child, Mr. H. Heerji and deck passengers.

THE F. Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer D. Balduino, 2684 tons, captain D. Costa arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall 2691 tons, captain O. Parry arrived in harbour yesterday from Newports with a general cargo and Mr. F. E. Cole as a passenger.

THE B. S. N. Co's. steamer Dumra, 760 tons, captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 42 cases opium and the following passengers :—Captain Dawns, captain Brown, Major Deas, Mr. Rashwin, Mr. Fernandis, Mr. Wealthall, Mr. Kanga, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Ismail, Mr. Ismail Miss Gardiner, Mr. Byramji, Mr. and Mrs. Michael, Mr. Fakir, Mr. H. Mahomed, Mr. Culsanbi and child and a number of deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 938 tons, captain R. J. Rickford, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. Williams, Mr and Mrs. L. McIver, Major and Mrs. Parker and infant, Mr. C. Millard Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Dunsaw and 5 others, Mr. S. Hain, Mr. J. M. Brown, Mr. N. Sealy, Major Price, captain Newcombe, Mr. J. A. Gryson, Mr. K. DeVitlaine Dr. Giajar, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Macaulay and friend, Mr. S. Sesmore and a number of Deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

VESSELS IN DOCK—Jan. 5.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Canning	Capt Vale ..... R I Marine
H M S Hardinge	... apt Rose ..... R I Marine
H M S Perseus	... Capt Richardson ..... R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine	...Comdr Jaures ..... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook	..... R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	...Comdr Lack ..... R I Marine
Taree Torpedo Boats	..... Royal Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Rio Secco	Comdr C C F Da Silva ..... Port. Gunboa

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Jan. 5.

Amaryllis	2687 Lash	S Wallace & Co
Baron Balfour	2555 Bridgir	K Nixon & Co
Clematis	3520 D vies	A Yule & Co
Dalhanda	3099 Davies	M & G & Co
Dunolly	2127 Simple	K Nixon & Co
Goalpara	1351 Morrison	M M & Co
Henrieta	3976 Butler	M M & Co
Linga	1912 Curry	S W & Co
Margarita (yacht)	721 Cushing	J H Smith
Mafeking	1754 Weig	R Latham & Co
Malta	2630 Peters	P & O Co
Mokhtari	1110 Gore	B & P S N Co
Newbridge	Notman	
Oriental	Lewellen	P & O Co
Oscana	3004 Hayward	P & O Co
Planet	1411 Summers	Transport
Stanesfoan	3866 Davison	Shah S N Co
Semila	3630 Hellock	M M & Co
Sirocco	2349 Owen	K Nixon & Co
Upada	3352 Sheldrick	M M & Co
Vijina	3328 Robertson	M M & Co
Warounga	1608 Chappell	Rennie	T I M M & Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Clant Gran	3804	Alexander	A'werp	14-1	P Muir & Co
B	City of Carthage	581	Black	Kvbl	8-1	K Nixon & Co
C&R	Sambu Hall	2983	Main	Kobe	8-1-07	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Wedda	3188	Honeywood	Egypt	5-1	M M & Co
D&E	Satrunji	547	Hoosain	repairing		B S N Co
H	Kaiser	2724	Von Hobli	Durban	11-1	A Stronbes
K	Otaki	3227	Bradley	Hull	15-1	P Muir & Co
L	Bundorath	1328	Grewe	Repairing		A Stronbes
Q	Firoozi	2668	Watson	Red S Ports	8-1	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Dunskeil	1786	Dabson	Leith	8-1-07 K N & Co
5	Kilkerray	3413	Smith	D'kirk	8-1 T Morrison & Co
4	Gisela	2639	Mandich	Trieste	8-1-07 B Europa
5	Satara	3402	Dell	N F	M & Co
6	Singapore	2735	Williams	Holl	12-1 T Morrison & Co
8	Capri	3716	Bolsio	Shanghai	17-1 P Uzzeo
9	Deranha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	5-1-07 P & S Co
10&11	Hohenfels	3438	Belbo	Kvbl	12-1 Glade & Co
15	Florida	939	Harry	Genoa	12-1-07 J Mackintosh
16	Umsinga	1884	Robertson	Dunkirk	14 I K N & Co
				W B D	
Benledi		3359	Potter	Antwerp	14-1 T Morrison& Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Dunolly s	Simple	Calcutta, Dec 22
5	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Jan 3
	Newbridge s	Notman	Calcutta, Dec 24
	Rio Sado (Port. Gunboat)		
	Sirocco s	Da Silva	Nova Goa, &c
	Istok s	Owen	Goa, Jan 4
6	Crewe Hall	Bene	Fiume, Dec 8
	Dumra s	Parry	Newport, Dec 8
	D Balduino s	Coxon	Newport, Dec 19
		Costa	Genoa, &c

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Persia s	Haughton	London
	Glenaffric s	Craig	Hav